



A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire,
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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CONTENTS: Vol. LXXVII., No. 26 (Series No. 1613).

[The folios in this List and in the Summary are those at the top of the pages, but references in the Text are to the Index folios at the bottom of the pages.]

	PAGE		PAGE
Association President	59	Glyn-Jones Dinner	50
Bankruptcy Report	47	India and the East	42
Births	48	Information Department	52
Business Changes	49	Irish News	42
Chemical Society	59	Japanese Peppermint	58
Chemists' Windows	65	Legal Reports	44
Corner for Students	40	Marriages	48
Correspondence:		Medical Gleanings	62
Letters	66	New Companies and	
Subscribers' Symposium	66	Company News	47
Dispensing Notes	67	Observations and Reflec-	
Legal Queries	67	tions	53
Miscellaneous Inquiries	67	"Our Farm"	58
Deaths	48	Personalities	49
Editorial Articles:		Poisonings	51
Vinous Medicines	54	Practical Notes and	
Bottling Spirits in		Formulae	61
Bond	55	Retrospect	68
Menthol	55	Scientific Progress	52
Notes	56	Scots News	41
English and Welsh News	40	South African News	65
Gazette News	43	Trade Notes	50
Fazette	47	Trade Report	62
German Pharmacopœia	51	Winter Session of	
		Chemists' Associations	59

In the Coloured Supplement.

"C. & D. Diary, 1911,"		New York Chemists'	
the	xxviii	Club	xxviii
Coming Events	xxviii	Prescription Problem	xxviii

IF YOU WANT BUSINESS

you must look for it. There is no use expecting firms with orders to give them to you unless they are kept fully cognisant of your methods and your latest lines. That is why those firms who have

Attractive Insets.

in the Special Issues of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST year after year get the trade—and keep it. Buyers in the drug-trade all over the world recognise that such firms are progressive and enterprising, and that they have sufficient confidence in their goods to advertise them persistently. The Publisher is now arranging for Insets in the Winter Issue of January 23, 1911. If you have a suitable circular, price-list, etc., printed in any colour of ink or on any tint of paper and about the size of a C. & D. page, send it to him, and he will quote you for the distribution of them.

Address him at 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Summary of this Issue.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

Articles and Communications.

It is now stated that salvarsan does not cure all cases of syphilis, but it has cured many (p. 57).

The study of cancer is of interest to all who have ever had botanical experience. See the article on p. 57.

We follow up our last week's review of the new German Pharmacopœia (the first published) with notes on the chemical monographs, beginning on p. 51.

Dr. H. Thoms has cultivated Japanese peppermint at Steglitz, near Berlin, and the oil obtained from it approximates to that distilled in Japan (p. 58).

A new regulation regarding the bottling of spirits in bond having come into force, we ask why similar facilities should not be given for spirituous medicines (p. 55).

The C. & D. Diary for 1911 comes in for a good deal of commendation. "Xrayser II." (p. 53) and correspondents (p. 65) refer to it. We remind all who received it of the coupon postcards enclosed in each copy. Those who have to do duty during the quiet of the Christmas holidays will find it pleasurable and profitable to fill in the cards.

The Manchester Magistrates having decided that the sale of Wincarnis with Quinine by registered chemists without a wine-licence is illegal (p. 45), we discuss the whole subject of the sale of medicinal wines, showing that the decision is contrary to the practice of the Revenue authorities, who were not parties to the prosecution. An appeal has been entered, and is to be proceeded with. We discuss the law of the matter, showing that the decision affects all galenic preparations made with wine (vin. ipœac., vin. ferri, etc.), and we publish a letter which Messrs. Coleman & Co., of Norwich, have received from the Board of Customs and Excise, showing that they still hold the opinion that Wincarnis with Quinine is not excisable as an intoxicating liquor (pp. 54-5).

The Week's News.

The B.A.O. action for libel has been settled (p. 45).

M. Guignard has resigned the directorship of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, and M. Henri Gautier succeeds him (p. 43).

Sir Peter Spokes, the chairman of Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., died this week. He was formerly in business as a chemist and druggist at Reading (p. 48).

An action under the Merchandise-marks Act in regard to badger-hair shaving-brushes shows that these may contain hair which is not from the badger (p. 44).

Mr. Glyn-Jones, M.P., is to be entertained by his friends in pharmacy and the drug-trade to dinner at the Trocadero Restaurant on January 26, 1911. See report on p. 50.

The latex-coagulant case in Ceylon against Messrs. Ch. & A. Böhringer, who advertised "hydrofluoric acid for rubber-planters," has been settled in favour of plaintiffs (p. 42).

Mr. James Lennox, President of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association, is this week's President (p. 59). He opened a discussion on pharmaceutical education, which is reported on p. 60.

In a spirit-of-nitre prosecution at Hanley, the solicitor for the defence submitted that the analyst's certificate was not in accordance with the Act, as it did not state that the article is liable to decomposition. Interesting evidence on the point was given, and Hudson v. Bridge quoted. The Magistrate's judgment is reserved (p. 46).

Trade and Market Matters.

The conditions ruling in the menthol and Japanese peppermint-oil markets during 1910 are the subject of an editorial on p. 55.

The approaching recess and stocktaking operations have narrowed business to a minimum, but the market sentiment in regard to the New Year is good. The few price-alterations include a further advance in English tartaric acid; hydrastis, turpentine, benzols, and copper sulphate are more or less dearer; while products which are cheaper to buy include shellac, Mexican sarsaparilla, and aniseed oil (p. 62).

Corner for Students.

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D

All communications for this section should be addressed thus "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist and Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C."

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, January 3, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, January 14. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The analysis announced above forms the third exercise in the analytical tournament for the current winter session. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact *must be attested on their reports*. Students who adopt a *nom de plume* must adhere to it throughout the tournament.

English and Welsh News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Brevities.

Plans for additions to the works of Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., Richmond Street, Plaistow, have been passed by the West Ham Town Council.

Mr. Arnold R. Tankard, F.I.C., F.C.S., the Hull City analyst, lectured before the Hull Municipal Officers' Guild on Thursday, December 15, on "Medical Quacks and their Methods."

An Imperial Exhibition is to be held in London in 1915. Temporary offices have been taken at 62 London Wall, E.C., and a committee of over 100 gentlemen has already been formed, with Lord Strathcona as chairman.

Bensons' Advertising Offices in Kingsway now have a time-ball over the dome which is visible from Holborn and Aldwych. It slowly ascends the mast ten minutes before each hour from 9 A.M. to sunset, and is released by signal from Greenwich exactly at the hour.

A fire was caused on the first floor of a two-story warehouse at the Battersea works of Messrs. May & Baker, Ltd., in consequence of the overheating of a drying-stove. The fire-brigade soon extinguished the flames, and but little damage resulted. The loss is covered by insurance.

The rat-plague in East Anglia has, according to a special correspondent of "The Times," been in existence for at least four years. It is urged that the Government must at once spend money in a systematic and prolonged scientific inquiry so as to be better able to cope with the plague if it should spread to human beings.

At the dinner of the Indian Guild of Science and Technology held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Monday evening, December 19, Mr. Walter F. Reid, President of the Society of Chemical Industry, in replying to the toast

of "The Learned Societies," said he hoped that before long a branch of the Society would be established in India. According to the medical evidence at a Scarborough inquest, the death of Mrs. A. J. Bredon, the wife of a local physician, was due to acute brain-disturbance following lead-poisoning. Dr. Bredon deposed that his wife had been in the habit of drinking soda-water from syphons for several years. An analysis of the soda-water from the syphon last used by Mrs. Bredon showed that there was a small percentage of lead present, and the inquiry was adjourned for it to be officially analysed.

At St. Helens on December 15, the Mayor and Mayoress (Alderman Joseph Beecham and Miss Beecham) gave the first Cinderella dance in connection with their year of office, some four hundred of the young unmarried residents of the town being invited. The local Press describes the function as one of the most charming that could well be imagined. A novel slipper-fitting contest was held on the lines of the well-known story of Cinderella, and seven ladies whom the slippers fitted gained handsome prizes.

Christmas Holidays and Stocktaking.

The following are closing their business premises from Saturday, December 24, until Wednesday morning, December 28:

Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., The Laboratory, Brighton (closing from Friday night, and also for stocktaking on January 2).

C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., Devon Wharf, Emmott Street, Mile End, London, E.

C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., 35-42 Charlotte Street, London, E.C. (also for stocktaking on December 28 and 29).

S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7-12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., will close on Friday and Saturday, December 30 and 31, for stocktaking, as well as on the bank-holidays.

Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

T. & H. Smith, Ltd., 22 City Road, London, E.C.

The American Drug Stores Co., 24 Orange Street, London, W.C., have arranged for an attendant to be present at their wholesale house during the whole of the Christmas holidays.

Thames Water as a Bactericide.

In the sixth report of the Director of Water Examination on Research Work under the Metropolitan Water Board, dealing with the comparative vitality of "uncultivated" and "cultivated" typhoid bacilli in artificially infected samples of raw river-water, which was presented last week at a meeting of the Board, it is stated that the Director treated liquids containing myriads of typhoid bacilli with raw Thames river-water. In two experiments the typhoid bacillus was dead within one week, and in two other experiments dead within two weeks. Although the Director was well satisfied with his negative results, he put the matter to the crucial test of drinking half-a-pint of the infected water (which contained initially over 218 million typhoid bacilli in this amount) on the twenty-fourth day from the start of the experiment without any evil effects.

Window-dressing Competitions.

At the annual Christmas window-dressing competition promoted by the Bangor Traders' Association, held on December 15, 16, and 17, the first prize in the chemists' section was awarded to Boots Ltd., while Messrs. Hamilton & Jones, of High Street, secured the second prize.

In the Newport (Mon.) shopping carnival competitions held last week, Messrs. J. Phillips & Son, chemists, 92 Commercial Street, obtained two first-class prizes in the centre of the town—one for the best-dressed window, which was universally admired, and the other for electrical illuminations. In Pillgwenly, Messrs. W. E. Giles & Son, chemists, secured a first and second prize for window-dressing; also a second prize for gas-illuminations.

Sheffield Note.

At the last meeting of the City Council a graceful tribute was paid to the memory of the late Councillor A. Russell Fox. Among various societies which have also recorded their appreciation of his services is the Sheffield branch of the National Association of Medical Herbalists of Great Britain, Mr. Fox being President of the National Association for the six years previous to 1900.

Lancashire Notes.

The Winearnis-with-Quinine case has caused a great amount of controversy and trouble, as it has upset all ideas as to the sale of medicated-wines by qualified chemists without a wine-licence. The defendants have lodged an appeal and entered into 100*l.* each recognisances.

The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine have offered 10,000*l.* to the Liverpool University for the establishment of a Chair of Tropical Entomology, as a memorial to Dr. Dutton, who died from fever contracted on a research expedition in the Congo in 1905. Dr. Dutton was a brother of Mr. H. O. Dutton, Ph.C., of Rock Ferry.

Mr. W. H. Lomax, chemist and druggist, was re-elected President at the annual meeting of the Darwen Tradesmen's Association on December 15. Alderman R. Shorrocks, J.P. (President of the N.E. Lancs Chemists' Association), and Mr. W. Standing, chemist and druggist, were also appointed to the committee. It was stated that Mr. Standing, who is the Treasurer of the Association, contemplated retiring, but he was urged to reconsider his decision inasmuch as his services were indispensable.

Cheshire Salt-trade.

The North Staffordshire Railway Co. has given the Salt Union a quarter's notice to terminate an agreement under which the brine pipe from Northwich and Winsford to Weston Point crosses the company's canal. The Salt Union, who are erecting new works at Weston Point at a cost of 100,000*l.*, convey through the pipe in question the brine solution for the Castner-Kellner Alkali Works, and it is proposed to take the salt solution pumped in the Northwich area to the new works, which are twelve miles away. The Union's new works are entirely dependent on brine from mid-Cheshire, where an agitation has developed concerning the right of the Union to use brine at a distance.

Analysts' Affairs.

The Southampton analyst returned all the following as genuine: Black pepper, 3; white pepper, 2; arrowroot, 2; and mustard, 2.

At Folkestone a sample of Clift's insecticide, which had been exposed for sale by a vendor not licensed under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, was submitted for analysis to the local public analyst. The latter reported that the sample "contains nothing to bring it within the scope of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act."

The Local Government Board have objected to the appointment by the Gravesend Town Council of Dr. C. D. Outred as public analyst as well as medical officer for the borough, on the ground that the latter does not possess the knowledge and experience of analytical chemistry required for the post. The Council have in consequence asked the Local Government Board to approve of the appointments of Dr. Outred as medical officer and the Kent county analyst as public analyst for three months, on the understanding that Dr. Outred conducts all analyses during that period under the county analyst's supervision, with a view to Dr. Outred's eventual appointment as analyst for the borough.

Contracts.

Reading Guardians.—Bradley & Bliss, Reading, for the year's drug-supply.

Romsey Guardians.—Mr. F. Oram, Ph.C., Romsey, for drugs and surgical dressings.

Headington (Oxon) Guardians.—Mr. C. Clayton, chemist, Oxford, for six months' supply of drugs.

Reading Education Committee.—Bradley & Bliss, Ltd., Reading, for the supply of apparatus and chemicals.

Longton Cottage Hospital.—Mr. R. Prince, Ph.C., of Longton, for drugs, and Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield, for dressing, during the ensuing year.

London County Council.—The tender of May & Baker, Ltd., for sodium bichlorate is recommended for acceptance in place of that of Harrington Bros., Ltd., rescinded.

Chatham Town Council.—Pryke & Palmer, for Sanitas disinfectant-fluid, at 3*s.* 4*d.* per gal.; McDougall's disinfectant-fluid, at 2*s.* 11*d.* per gal.; the Sanitas Co., Ltd., for carbolic cleaning-soap at 19*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., Sanitas powder 10*l.* per ton, formalin tablets 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb., sulphur candles 1½*d.* per lb.; Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., for Jeyes' fluid at 3*s.* 6*d.* per gal.; Newton, Chambers &

Co., Ltd., Sheffield, for Izal at 3*s.* 6*d.* per gal., and Izal powder at 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton; Lawes' Chemical Co. for Lawes' fluid, 2*s.* 3*d.* per gal., and Lawes' powder at 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton; McDougall Bros. for McDougall's powder at 9*l.* per ton; Adcocks for disinfectant-blocks for water-vans at 7*s.* 6*d.* per doz.; Young & Co. for perchloride of mercury solution at 3½*d.* per gal., formalin tablets at 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb.; United Alkali Co., Ltd., for green manganate of soda at 1*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.

In the Courts.

At the Marylebone Police Court on December 17, Jose Llopi, of New Southgate, was committed for trial on a charge of stealing three motor-cycles (*C. & D.*, December 17, p. 881).

In the Divorce Court on December 19, Mrs. Margaret Laura Jewell was granted a decree of restitution of conjugal rights against her husband, Alfred Furniss Jewell, chemist, formerly in business in London Road, Liverpool.

Mr. Walter Walwin, chemist and druggist, Gloucester, sued a customer at the County Court on December 12 for 8*s.* 4*d.*, being the price of photographic goods sold and delivered. Mr. Walwin proved the sale, but was non-suited because he had no evidence of delivery.

At the West Riding Court, Wakefield, last week, John Taylor, quarryman, was committed for trial to the Quarter Sessions on a charge of wilfully breaking a plate-glass window, value 14*l.*, at the pharmacy of Mr. Alfred Radley Briggs, chemist, Queen Street, Horbury.

At Chertsey on December 12, Geo. Baker, labourer, was remanded on a charge of stealing 1*l.*, belonging to Mr. F. W. Whiteley, chemist and druggist, who is manager for Mr. H. W. Herbert, at Englefield Green. It was alleged that accused picked up a sovereign from the counter.

At Leek (Staffs) on December 14, Alfred Butterworth, chemist and druggist, High Street, Biddulph, and John Wm. Jones, sub-postmaster, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the second division for obtaining the sum of 9*l.* 16*s.* by false pretences from a commission agent at Biddulph.

Mr. E. E. Parkhurst, solicitor's clerk, of Hornsey, in an action at the Clerkenwell County Court on December 19 against Williamson's Artificial Teeth Institute, Gray's Inn Road, London, recovered 20*l.* from the Institute in respect to damages for alleged negligence in the extraction of three teeth, which were broken by the operator. The Judge found that the latter had not exercised reasonable care and skill.

At the Haslingden Police Court last week, Henry Taylor (66), chemist and druggist, formerly of Accrington, was charged with the theft of a blanket while an inmate of the local Union workhouse. Accused, who was arrested with the blanket wrapped round his body, said that he was taking the blanket to his wife for a covering. The Bench expressed sorrow at finding the man in such a position, and they bound him over in a sum of 5*l.* They also advised him to return to the workhouse.

Scots News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Glasgow and the West.

Mr. John Shand, chemist and druggist, Lanark, has received an appointment as dispenser in the Royal Infirmary, Bristol.

Messrs. Cockburn & Co., Ltd., have received a testimonial for their "Little Victor" inhaler from "Mr. Harry Launder," which they are showing in their windows.

A considerable sensation was caused in Glasgow on Tuesday by the arrest of Dr. George Bell Todd, 20 Lansdowne Crescent, on a serious charge. Later in the day Dr. Todd appeared before the Sheriff and made a declaration.

Glasgow pharmacists were delighted last week to receive their *C. & D. Diary*. This issue is proclaimed "Excelsior." Containing, as it does, a mass of useful information, the *Diary* might well be called "The Pharmacist's Encyclopædia."

Irish News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Brevities

Mr. Wm. J. Galbraith, Ph.C., Carrickmacross, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Monaghan.

Mr. Hugh Crail, Ph.C., Sinclair's Buildings, Ballyhackamore, Belfast, has removed to new premises, which he has had specially built for his business, in Upper Newtownards Road.

Mr. James Dale, Ph.C., Dromore, has this week a fine show of perfumery and other articles suitable for Christmas presents. The "Dromore Weekly Times," in an appreciative note, states that Mr. Dale dispenses over 3,000 prescriptions annually.

The Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland have approved of the appointment by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland of Mr. Victor E. Hanna, Ph.C., to be an examiner to conduct the examination for the qualification of assistants to pharmaceutical chemists.

At the Ulster Winter Assizes in Belfast on December 16, Jonathan Grant, a labouring employé of Messrs. Grattan's, pharmaceutical chemists, University Road, was tried for the murder of a woman named McCormick. He was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

The Governors of the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook, have appointed Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., chemists, Mary Street, Dublin, as contractors for the supply of medicines and drugs; Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd., for chandlery; and Messrs. Fannin & Co., Ltd., for surgical dressings.

Mr. Clement B. Vance, Ph.C., proprietor of the Burnaby Pharmacy, Greystones, co. Wicklow, was last week the recipient from the local residents of a gold watch, with inscription, and also an illuminated address, as a memento of his services as Hon. Secretary of the Choral Union. Mr. Vance starts with his wife this week for Melbourne.

Mr. Henry Hunt, Ph.C., dispenser to the Adelaide Hospital, Dublin, and formerly connected with the firm of Messrs. Atkinsons, Harcourt Road, Portobello, Rathmines, has passed the Final examination of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Ireland, and has resigned his position at the hospital, with which he has been connected for a number of years. Dr. Hunt purposes starting a general medical practice in Dublin.

Collecting Empties.

Messrs. John Clarke & Co. have written to the Wexford Board of Guardians requesting payment of 12*l.* 15*s.*, cost of unreturned empties, and threatening legal proceedings if the amount is not paid. The Clerk said it is two years since this firm had the contract. In their advertisement the Guardians stated that, notwithstanding any regulation to the contrary, the Board would not be responsible for the return of empties. The Clerk was directed to write to the doctors asking why the empties have not been returned, and to Messrs. Clarke informing them that the Board are not responsible according to the terms of the contract.

A similar letter has been written to the Tullamore Board of Guardians claiming 23*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* for detained empties, and stating that if these are not returned without delay legal proceedings will be taken. The Clerk said he had written to the firm for more detailed information.

A letter to the Athlone Guardians claims 24*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* The Clerk said the empties are at the different dispensaries. They arranged some time ago to pay 1*l.* a year to the porters to bring in the empties, and they are supposed to get that back from the contractors. There might be a couple of shillings due to the contractors, and as long as there was they never paid the 1*l.* at all. After a discussion the Clerk promised to write to the different dispensaries and get particulars.

A claim of 25*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* was made against the Tuam Guardians. The Assistant Clerk said they were not liable,

as Messrs. Clarke & Co. have been repeatedly told to remove the empties.

Similar letters have been sent to the Cavan, the Clones, and other Boards of Guardians.

India and the East.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

MR. CHAS. W. WHITE, F.R.G.S., arrived in Bombay on November 3 by the s.s. *Arabia*, and has taken up his residence at the Great Western Hotel.

FAMORA v. FARINA.—The judgment in favour of John Gosnell & Co. in the "Famora" soap trade-mark case has been affirmed by the Ceylon Supreme Court on appeal. Particulars of the case have already been given in the *C. & D.*

CHINESE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Pharmacist Capt. S. Miyagaw, Professor of the Imperial Chinese Military Surgeon Training School, proposes to establish a pharmaceutical laboratory in China. The Captain has taken a keen interest in the investigation of Chinese drugs and chemicals, and his central idea is to develop trade in these home-made products.

THE OSAKA PHARMACY SCHOOL, organised by Mr. I. Shiomi about twenty years ago, is, owing to its progress, to change its organisation to an "Academy" under the Semmon Gakko Act. In 1910 108 students entered the school, and thirty-two graduated, the number of students in attendance being 304. Of those who graduated during the year, twenty-two passed the Qualifying examination.

DELETERIOUS DRUGS ORDINANCE.—In the course of the Straits Settlements Medical Report for 1909 it is stated that eight certificates were issued to chemists during the year under the Deleterious Drugs Ordinance, and 45 licences for either wholesale or retail, or both, were issued under the Poisons Ordinance in Singapore, 14 in Penang, and four in Malacca. The Straits Settlements Legislative Council approved on November 18 of an alteration of Rule 6 of the Deleterious Drugs Ordinance, which allows chlorodyne and other proprietary articles containing not more than 1 per cent. of morphine to be sold by chemists.

ANTI-OPIMUM PILLS.—His Excellency Lin Yuk Lin, the new Chinese Minister to England, on his arrival at Colombo *en route* to London, was interviewed by the "Times of Ceylon" on the Indo-Chinese opium traffic. H.E. Lin Yuk Lin was Chief Commissioner of the Opium Conference held at Shanghai in 1909, and his attention was called to an extract from a Hong-Kong newspaper with regard to the importation and consumption of morphine in China. The extract mentioned that

"When the anti-opium movement in China reached the stage at which the Chinese Government threatened all opium-smokers with heavy pains and penalties if they persisted in continuing the habit, there arose throughout the land a demand for an 'opium-cure.' An 'anti-opium pill' made its appearance on the market, and an enormous demand for this antidote set in. But the 'cure' proved to be simply another form of taking the drug. These pills, on being subjected to analysis, were found to contain no antidotal drug, no stimulant or tonic ingredients, but simply morphia made into a tabloid with ordinary household flour."

The Chinese Minister was greatly interested in the extract, and said that the Foreign Powers had already addressed a Note to the Chinese Government that they consider the exportation of morphine illegal, and would see what steps could be taken to check it. H.E. was, however, of opinion that England should set the other Powers an example by itself prohibiting the exportation of the drug. (See also p. 933.)

THE imports of perfumery and cosmetics into the Philippine Islands during 1909 amounted in value to 23,565*l.* against 16,891*l.* in 1908 and 19,727*l.* in 1907. France supplied 66 per cent. and the U.S.A. 13 per cent. The value of the chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines imported was placed at 107,104*l.*, against 86,121*l.* in 1908 and 178,736*l.* in 1907. Included in the above, patent or proprietary medicines figure for 18,313*l.* (1908, 11,914*l.*; 1907, 5,590*l.*). Last year over half was obtained from France; the U.K. and U.S.A. each supplied 17 per cent.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

CHEMISTRY LECTURES.—The College de France recommenced its public lectures on December 1. Professor Jungfleisch, late of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, will deal with "Sweet Substances" in his lectures on Organic Chemistry. M. Wyruboff, who treats of the "General History of Science," will study the "History of Chemistry since Lavoisier," on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.; while M. d'Arsonval or M. Bordas will lecture on "Lacteal Secretions from the chemical and alimentary points of view," on Wednesday and Saturdays.

FIRE AT THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE LABORATORIES.—The branch laboratories of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, at Garches, near St. Cloud, which are specially used for the preparation of anti-diphtheric and other serums, took fire last week, and damage to the extent of 4,000*l.* was done. The greater part of the reserve of serum was saved and the horses from whom it is obtained were released from the stables before the fire reached the outbuildings. The buildings forming these branch laboratories are State property, and they are insured by the Pasteur Institute.

NURSING THE EXPORT TRADE.—The Managing Committee of the French National Export Trade Office has decided to draw up an official list for the guidance of French exporters. French vendors will thus be enabled to consult lists (1) of foreign and colonial buyers, (2) of agents and representatives abroad, (3) of French commercial travellers who are "on the road" in foreign countries. On the other hand, the office will place at the disposition of foreign agents or importers the names of manufacturers or dealers who make or offer a given class of goods or seek foreign representatives.

THE MURDERED ASTRONOMER.—The trial of Dr. Brenguès, of Nîmes, for the murder of his brother-in-law, M. Charlois, the astronomer, of Nice, which occurred last summer, as reported at the time in the *C. & D.*, is now going on at Nice Court of Assizes. The case has taken the proportions of *une cause célèbre* in the South of France, and, like the Crippen trial, the evidence is entirely circumstantial. The victim was killed by a revolver shot at his own door, and the fact that the defendant physician handed a pharmacist at Nîmes a revolver in a parcel for safe keeping the day following the murder is an awkward piece of evidence against him, which has so far not been satisfactorily explained.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE PRIZES.—An interesting feature of the annual public meeting of the Academy of Medicine held recently was the distribution of a large number of cash prizes for research, etc. Dr. Olivier Ferrier, pharmacist at Vitré (Brittany), halves the Vernois Hygiene prize with Dr. Lassablière, of Paris. Professor Perrot, of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, shares the Nativelle prize with M. Ernest Fourneau, D.Sc., with a thesis on "A new Alkaloid obtained from an African pseudo-Cinchona." The 240*l.* Orfila prize (water-purification) is divided between MM. Rolants, Boullanger, Léon Massol, and Félix Constant, Préparator at the Lille Pasteur Institute; while the Henry Buignet chemistry prize of 60*l.* goes to Dr. L. C. Maillard, of Paris.

THE GALEN CLUB.—A general meeting of this Club was held in the Café de la Paix, Rue des Petits Champs, on Wednesday evening, December 14, when the following members were present: Messrs. Scott, Marshall, Reilly, Jones, Nevard, Barker, Kock, Murphy, Pittilo, and Kelsey. The retiring President (Mr. J. W. Kelsey) was in the chair. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer revealed a successful session. All accounts were audited and found in order, showing a good balance in hand. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. J. R. Marshall; Vice-President, Mr. Kock; Secretary, Mr. D. Nevard; Treasurer, Mr. Murphy. Several new members were then enrolled. The next general meeting was to be at the same place on Wednesday, December 21, to select new headquarters and to arrange for the annual Christmas dinner. The present session promises to be even more successful than the last, the proposed programme including papers, debates, dinners, and smokers.

PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.—At this month's meeting M. Preud'homme was elected Vice-President and M. Gaillard annual Secretary. M. Bourquelot, the General Secretary, and M. Guinochet, Archivist, were both re-elected for a term of five years. A letter was read from the organisers of the next Congress of Applied Chemistry, to be held in the United States in 1912, announcing that the opening meeting would take place at Washington, and the subsequent meetings in New York. A communication had also been received from the University of Toulouse—of which the library, including the valuable medical and pharmaceutical sections, was destroyed by fire recently—appealing to all learned societies for gifts of any works they can spare in order to enable the reconstitution of the Toulouse collection.

RESIGNATION OF PROFESSOR GUIGNARD.—The official announcement was made in Paris on Monday of the resignation of Professor Guignard as Director of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy. He succeeded to this important post fifteen years ago, on the death of M. Planchon. M. Guignard is well known to the scientific world by his remarkable researches, and notably by those on the fecundation of plants, which have placed him in the first rank among botanists. In placing his resignation in the hands of the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Guignard explained that he desires to devote the whole of his time to the completion of various researches he has undertaken. The resignation was reluctantly received, and only finally accepted after earnest, though unavailing, efforts had been made to endeavour to induce M. Guignard to reconsider his decision. His distinguished services have been formally acknowledged by the Minister by a letter, in which the latter expressed the thanks of the Government for the



PROFESSOR GUIGNARD.

exemplary way in which M. Guignard has fulfilled his functions. The Professors of the Paris School of Pharmacy have unanimously elected M. Henri Gautier, Professor of Mineral Chemistry at the School, as the new Director. Professor Guignard will retain the title of Honorary Director of the School. The new Director, Ange-Louis-Jean Henri Gautier, is forty-nine years of age, and a Parisian by birth. After taking his B.Sc. degree he entered the Polytechnic School at the age of nineteen, and remained there two years. In 1883 he passed as Licentiate and in 1888 as Doctor of Physical Science. In the latter year he also sat for his examination as pharmacien of the first class, and, having obtained the diploma, became a candidate for an assistant-professorship at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy in 1889. During 1891 he lectured on mineralogy and hydrology; but in 1900 he was appointed Titular Professor of Toxicology in succession to M. Moissan, and later in the year became Professor of Inorganic Chemistry. M. Gautier's principal research work has been in connection with general chemistry, metallic alloys, and the atomic weights of boron.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Summonses for Accounts.—In the City of London Court on December 15, Judge Rentoul, K.C., had before him the action *British Petroleum Co., Ltd. v. Rope*, in which payment of 15*l.* 8*s.* for petrol was involved; but it appeared from statements and evidence that the defendant had sent 15*l.* odd to the plaintiffs' traveller, deducting something for a can of petrol which had leaked. Plaintiffs now wanted 2*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* costs, of which 18*s.* was for court fees and 1*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* for the solicitor's costs, including the costs of service of the summons by the plaintiffs' solicitor's agent in the country. Judge Rentoul decided that it was not possible for him to do anything except order the defendant to pay the costs of the action and of attending court, as the plaintiffs were quite within their rights in suing; but he thought plaintiffs might make a rebate of half the amount on condition that the defendant continued to deal with them.

Latex Coagulant Case.—The case before the District Judge of Colombo, in which David Sandmann, of Berlin, sued Ch. & A. Böhringer, of Colombo, for infringements of plaintiff's patent-rights by advertising "hydrofluoric acid for rubber-planters," was settled on November 29, after a hearing extending over a fortnight. For the defence it was submitted that the plaintiff had only applied a well-known truth, and that hydrofluoric acid was known as a coagulating-agent before plaintiff obtained his patent. No process or apparatus had been evolved, merely a dropping of the liquid into the latex, while the quantity to be used was not stated in the patent specification. The terms of settlement were as follows: (1) The plaintiff is to be declared entitled to the injunction prayed for. (2) No accounts to be furnished. (3) No damages. (4) The defendants to deliver up all the hydrofluoric acid in their possession to the plaintiff. (5) Each party to bear its own costs.

Is a Herbalist a Medical Practitioner?—At the Bolton County Court on December 14 the case of *Foley v. Smith* was heard. It was an action to recover sick-pay from the Harry Mason Lodge, Branch No. 1116 of the Nottingham Ancient Imperial United Order of Oddfellows Friendly Society. Such applications, according to the rule of the Lodge, must be accompanied by a medical certificate from the Lodge surgeon or other qualified medical practitioner, stating the nature of the disease or complaint. The plaintiff had submitted a certificate from Mr. Richard L. Hool, medical botanist, herbalist, and botanic practitioner, 26 King Street, Farnworth. It was now argued on his behalf that under 34 & 35 Henry VIII., cap. 8, "it shall be lawful to every person being a King's subject, and having knowledge and experience of the nature of herbs, roots, and waters, to practise." It was contended that this Act has not been repealed, and that under it a qualified herbalist can give such a certificate, as he is a qualified medical practitioner, but not a registered one. The Magistrate (Mr. Spencer Hogg) thought it would be straining the English language to an unreasonable extent to say a man thus described as a herbalist, etc., was a qualified medical practitioner under the rule of the Lodge. He held that the plaintiff did not entitle himself under that certificate to receive the money, and he therefore decided in favour of the respondents, allowing witnesses' costs. Leave of appeal was granted. (The Act referred to is one to enable "persons, being no common surgeons, to administer outward medicines." After "practise" in the quoted part of the Act above the text proceeds: "Use and administer in and to any outward sore, unclean wound, apostemations, outward swelling or disease, any herb or herbs, ointments," etc. The plaintiff in the above case was certified to suffer from dyspepsia.—EDITOR C. & D.)

"Best Badger" Brushes.—At Reading Borough Police Court on December 14, Frank Newbery, Ltd., Bulmers Road, Reading, were summoned under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, for unlawfully and with intent to defraud, applying the words "best badger" to shaving-brushes, and with selling the same to William Whiteley, Ltd., Westbourne Grove, London, and to John Holland, agent to J. Swain & Sons, Reading, with intent to defraud. The prosecution was by the British Brush-manufacturers' Association, for which Mr. Kerley appeared, and Mr. Sydney Brain, Reading, appeared for the defendant company. Mr. Kerley having stated the nature of the offence, Mr. Evan C. Evans, manager of the chemist's department of Wm. Whiteley, Ltd., was called, and stated that he had for some time purchased shaving-brushes from the defendants, paying the fair trade-price for pure badger-hair. Subsequently, on being informed by the solicitors to the British Brush-manufacturers' Association that the brushes were not pure badger, he wrote to the defendants to that effect, and saw Mr. Frank

Newbery, who said he fully believed they were best badger. He added that he had been "let in" by another man who made them for him. They told him they held him responsible, as they understood him to be the manufacturer. A circular issued by the defendant company stated in a foot-note: "Our trade-mark as above is now stamped on all best badger shaving-brushes, thus giving a guarantee that each brush is thoroughly tested before leaving our establishment." Witness, in reply to Mr. Brain, said that until this matter arose he had no complaint about these brushes, which, he added, were very good. Evidence was also given by Mr. John C. Carter, in the employ of Mr. Edward A. Edwards, brush-maker, Canonbury (who also was a witness), by Mr. Thos. Mason Till, secretary to the prosecuting Association; Mr. Jas. W. Charlton, a badger-hair brush-merchant; Mr. Herbert G. Ward, manager to Messrs. J. Swain & Son, Reading; and Mr. John Holland, also in their employ. The evidence showed that one of the brushes bought at Whiteley's contained 71 grams of badger-hair, 34 grams imitation, and 45 grams bristles. The pure hair was worth 1*s.* 7½*d.* and the imitation 10½*d.* Mr. Brain submitted for the defence that there was no evidence on the three summonses charging them with applying false trade-descriptions. No evidence had been called by the prosecution to show that the act of applying the description was done at the defendants' premises or by them. On being asked by the Magistrates for his views of the matter, Mr. Kerley submitted that a man who purported to be a manufacturer and put upon the market goods as his manufacture, must be presumed to be the maker of them. The mere fact of the goods coming from a man's hands with his trade-mark was sufficient evidence that he made them. Mr. Brain, proceeding, stated that the brushes were made by "the United Brush-manufacturers of Nuremberg." In 1907 Mr. Newbery received quotations from the firm for pure badger-brushes. They had the words "best badger" stamped on for their protection. The same course was followed after the formation of the company, and in 1910 three or four consignments were got from Germany. The invoices produced related to those purchases, and, as far as they were able to ascertain, the brushes delivered to Whiteley's and Swain's formed part of the consignments. The goods were sold by Mr. Newbery in good faith. When they received the complaint they at once communicated with the German firm. The crux of the question was selling goods to Messrs. Swain after the visit to Messrs. Whiteley; but they were all the while in communication with the German firm, and it had not been proved to their satisfaction that the things were wrong. In view of these facts and that they had heard no more about the matter, he submitted they were justified in selling the goods. He submitted that the defendants acted innocently and in all good faith. This statement was supported by evidence from Mr. Frank Newbery and Mr. Percy Newbery. The Chairman said they must convict the defendants. For selling the goods, misrepresenting them to the public, they would be fined 5*l.*, with costs, on each of the three summonses. They would not convict on the other summonses, as they believe the brushes were marked in Germany. They would also have to pay the ordinary court costs, and in addition 10*l.* 10*s.* towards the legal costs of the prosecution.

High Court Cases.

[Unless where otherwise stated the actions are in the High Courts of Justice, London.]

IMPORTED SACCHARIN.

In the Chancery Division on December 16, before Mr. Justice Eve, Mr. Colefax moved *ex parte* in the action of the Saccharin Corporation, Ltd., against the National Saccharin Co., Ltd., for an injunction to restrain the defendants from removing from the Customs authorities at Hull three cases of saccharin consigned to them. Counsel said that the Court had granted interlocutory injunctions restraining the defendants from importing into this country any saccharin. The profits made on imported saccharin were very large, and if the saccharin in question were disposed of there would be little prospect of the plaintiffs getting their damages. It was only on the previous day that the plaintiffs had decided to set the case down for hearing, and within an hour of that decision information was received by telegram that there had arrived at Hull certain cases of saccharin addressed to the company.

His Lordship asked whether the plaintiffs sought an injunction restraining the defendants from clearing the cases.

Mr. Colefax said that he was going to move for a writ of sequestration, but he now asked his Lordship to make an order upon the Customs authorities, who would no doubt obey, restraining them from parting with the saccharin.

His Lordship suggested that the proper course would be to appoint a receiver. He asked from whom the telegram had been received.

Mr. Colefax said that it had been received from a detector, and if his name were disclosed he would be useless in the future. Notice of the motion had been given to the Customs authorities at Hull, and it was probable that they had not yet parted with the property. If his Lordship would appoint a receiver it would, he thought, meet the case.

After a discussion Mr. Charles Nichols, upon affidavits of fitness being filed, was appointed receiver until the second motion day of next sittings.

THE OPTICAL CASE SETTLED.

In the King's Bench Division on December 19, before Mr. Justice Ridley and a special jury, a settlement was arrived at in the action by the British Optical Association and others against Colonel Sewell, Clerk to the Spectacle-makers' Company; Mr. Jennings, a solicitor; Mr. Ridyard, formerly Mr. Jennings's managing clerk and now insane; and Mr. Jameson, formerly editor of a paper owned by Colonel Sewell. The facts were fully reported in the *C. & D.*, December 17, p. 886. Mr. Holman Gregory, K.C., counsel for Colonel Sewell and Mr. Jennings, now announced that he was endeavouring to arrive at a settlement with Mr. McCall, K.C., the counsel for the plaintiffs. Mr. Gregory said he was glad to be able to state to his Lordship and the jury that they would not be troubled further with the case. The parties on both sides had considered their position, and he was now able to say they had come to terms. The defendants on their side desired to say that they withdrew any charges they made, or charges which had been made, against the plaintiff Association under Section 28 of the Companies Act, 1900. They had heard the explanation of the Secretary of the Association (Mr. Sutcliffe), and he (Mr. Gregory) had advised his clients there were no grounds for the charges. His clients and Mr. Jameson were anxious to live at peace with everybody interested in the optical trade, and with this object they had arrived at terms with which all the parties were satisfied. With regard to Mr. Jennings, he wished to say this: That gentleman was a solicitor who had been charged with taking part in this prosecution. At the time the summonses were issued and negotiations took place for the procuring of the informers, Mr. Jennings was away upon his holidays, and, in his absence, his managing clerk, Mr. Ridyard, without authority from Mr. Jennings, and in excess of the general authority held by him, took part in these proceedings. After the proceedings were taken the managing clerk expressed his contrition to Mr. Jennings. Unfortunately, the knowledge that he had done wrong so worked upon the brain of Mr. Ridyard that he had had to be placed in a lunatic asylum. Mr. Jennings did not know what had taken place, had no feeling in the matter, and was not a party to the issuing of the summonses. He (Mr. Gregory) asked the Judge to assent to a juror being withdrawn and thus allow the proceedings to come to an end.

Mr. Jowitt, for Mr. Jameson, associated himself with what Mr. Gregory had said, and added that any steps he took in the proceedings were taken from what he believed was a sense of public duty.

Mr. McCall said the settlement had been accepted by the plaintiffs because their great interest in the proceedings had been to vindicate the trade of the opticians, of which they were the recognised head and authority. He wished to say in addition that, far beyond the money which was involved in the case, the plaintiff Association and the individual plaintiffs desired to secure an absolute withdrawal of the charges that were embodied in the summonses which were dismissed, and particularly the withdrawal of the charge which involved the personal imputation upon them that they had wilfully disobeyed the provisions of Section 28 of the Companies Act. The settlement which had been arrived at would enable the plaintiffs to meet, without calling upon the funds of the Association, the cost of this litigation. In these circumstances, and on the withdrawal of the charges, he had advised his clients to accept the terms which had been arrived at.

The Judge: I will not say more than that I am glad

to hear the parties have come to terms. I am quite sure there is room for both these institutions to carry on their proper business, and I hope they will not quarrel any more. (Laughter.)

The terms of settlement were not further disclosed.

ALLEGED WRONG MIXTURE.

In the King's Bench Division, Dublin, on December 19, before Mr. Justice Gibson, the case of *Nelson v. Bingham* was mentioned. Mr. D. M. Wilson, K.C., applied on behalf of the defendant to have the case remitted for trial before the Recorder of Belfast. The plaintiff, William J. Nelson, baker, Belfast, sued the defendant, John A. Bingham, pharmaceutical chemist, Belfast, to recover damages for personal injuries suffered by the plaintiff through having swallowed poison alleged to have been negligently supplied to him by the defendant. It was stated that the plaintiff had been taking a tonic medicine, and on November 2 sent to the defendant's shop for a repeat of the bottle of medicine. When he got home he took a dose of the mixture and discovered at once that it was not the right medicine. He spat it out of his mouth; but it burnt his mouth and he had to go to hospital. In an affidavit the plaintiff stated he was still suffering from nervous prostration in consequence of the poisonous effects of the lotion supplied to him, which was composed of ammonia and capsicum. The bottle was labelled "Poison." The defendant admitted that a mistake had been made by his assistant in giving out the bottle to the plaintiff, which had been made up for another customer. Mr. Justice Gibson remitted the case to the Recorder of Belfast, costs to be costs in the cause.

Licensing Act, 1872.

SALE OF MEDICINAL WINES.

At the Manchester County Police Court on December 16, Mr. J. M. Yates, K.C., Stipendiary Magistrate, gave his decision in the action by the police against Richard Needham, chemist and druggist, Mottram Road, Stalybridge, and Ernest Harold Aves, chemist and druggist, his manager at 437 City Road, Old Trafford, for selling "Wincarnis with Quinine" without a licence. The evidence in the case was reported in the *C. & D.*, December 17, pp. 887-888. It had been submitted for the prosecution that "Wincarnis with Quinine" is a fermented liquor containing 14.2 per cent. of alcohol and 1 grain of quinine per fluid ounce, and therefore that it comes within the purview of the 1872 Act and a licence is necessary. In the course of his judgment, on behalf of himself and other Magistrates, Mr. Yates said intoxicating liquor is defined to be any fermented liquor which cannot legally be sold without a licence. In their opinion Wincarnis is a fermented liquor, and their attention was not called to any Act that permits it to be sold without a licence, so that unless that definition is cut down by some other Act it comes within the prohibition. It was contended that the saving clause in favour of spirituous medicines in 16 Geo. II., cap. 8, Section 12, allows the sale of such preparation by a chemist to the sick (see *C. & D. Diary*, 1911, p. 455). The Magistrates held that Wincarnis with Quinine is a wine of considerable alcoholic strength, with a drug added, and though it might be used as a medicine, it is not a medicine in its real sense. With regard to the contention that it is not a beverage, they could not find any authority for saying that an intoxicating liquor that is not a beverage can be sold without a licence. It is very difficult to say what is not a beverage to those who are determined to drink alcohol. The Magistrates were therefore of opinion that this is an intoxicating liquor within the meaning of the Act, and, being such, the defendants required a licence to sell it. As this was the first case of the kind that had come before them, they would only impose a small penalty of 20s. and costs on each defendant, with six guineas extra costs.

On the application of Mr. H. St. John Yates, who represented Mr. Gordon Hewart (counsel for the defendants), the Magistrates agreed to state a case.

Mr. J. W. Simister, solicitor for the defendants, has since entered into 100l. recognisances for each of them to prosecute an appeal. The Stipendiary will therefore state a case for the Appeal Court.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

At the Hull City Police Court on December 15, Mary Shears, 25 Strickland Street, Hull, was ordered to pay costs for selling camphorated oil deficient in camphor to the extent of 18.7 per cent.

MALT VINEGAR.

At Old Street Police Court, London, on December 15, Joseph Becker was summoned for selling malt vinegar which the public analyst had certified to contain half its volume of artificial vinegar. For the defence Mr. Webb asked that the reserve sample should be submitted to another analyst. "Generally speaking," he added, "pure malt vinegar is full of impurities, and that is what analysts look for, and, I believe, judge by. In this respect it is quite unlike vinegar made from acetic acid. There is, however, a system of brewing now employed which does away with these impurities, and the vinegar sold in this case was pure malt vinegar, *minus* the impurities." It was made by a prominent firm of vinegar brewers.—The hearing was accordingly adjourned.

SERVICE OF SUMMONS.

The case of *Rex v. Lilley* and another (Justices of Middlesex) was decided by a Divisional Court of King's Bench (Justices Ridley, Pickford, and Hamilton) on December 15. It was an application by Mr. A. W. Taylor, grocer, Hendon, to make absolute a rule *nisi* for a certiorari granted on July 29 to quash two convictions under Section 6 of the 1875 Act on the ground that the summons was not served in accordance with the requirements of the Summary Jurisdiction Act. Section 1 of the Act requires the summons to be served at the "usual place of abode" of the person summoned. In this case the summons was served at 231 West Broadway, Hendon, where the purchase ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of butter) was made, and where the summons-server understood that Mr. Taylor lived; but he does not, and the consequence was that he did not get the summons until after the hearing. Mr. Eustace Hills appeared for the Justices, and Mr. Bonsey (instructed by Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby) for Taylor. After hearing the argument, Mr. Justice Ridley said the case raised a very interesting point and one of some difficulty, but the Court was of opinion that the rule should be made absolute. The question was whether the service at the shop was good service within the meaning of Section 1, or whether there was an estoppel which prevented Taylor from saying it was so. For the purposes of some statutes the word "abode" might be satisfied by the place of business, but in others that was not so. Here the "usual place of abode" meant the place of residence. As the Act is one of summary jurisdiction its provisions ought to be strictly construed, and when it said that the summons must be left at the place of abode the Court ought not to extend the words, although if it thought there was an intention to mislead it should do so.—Mr. Justice Pickford said he was of the same opinion. There was no evidence that Taylor knew of the summons prior to the conviction, and he thought there had been no proper service, and, further, that Taylor was not estopped by anything he had done or said.—Mr. Justice Hamilton concurred, and the rule was made absolute.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At Hanley County Police Court, before the Stipendiary (Mr. Bertram C. Brough), on December 19, Mr. John Tirrell, chemist and druggist, Market Square, Hanley, was summoned for selling sweet spirit of nitre which was certified by the public analyst to contain only 1.21 per cent., instead of 1.75 per cent., of ethyl nitrite. Mr. H. R. Fanner, Deputy Town Clerk, prosecuted, and the defence was undertaken by Mr. J. E. Moxon, instructed by Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby, solicitors for the Chemists' Defence Association. Mr. Edmund Jones and Mr. T. C. Cornwell were present to give evidence, but were not called upon. Other chemists were also present. The purchase of the spirit having been proved, Mr. E. W. T. Jones, F.I.C., public analyst, was called to prove his analysis; which done, he was cross-examined by Mr. Moxon as follows:

This drug is not very largely used now, is it?—Very likely not. I believe it has not the reputation it had.

I believe daylight causes decomposition of ethyl nitrite?—Yes.

And the British Pharmacopœia precaution is to store it in a cool, dark place?—Yes. The stock should be kept in a dark place. Very probably you cannot keep the bottle you are using under such conditions.

Then Mr. Tirrell would be perfectly right if he kept this in a proper bottle in his cellar, and brought into the shop as much as he required?—Yes.

It would not be too much to keep a 4-oz. bottle in the shop?—No; it is a very reasonable quantity to keep in the shop.

Replying to further questions, the witness stated that he made the analysis the day after he had received the sample. Asked if he thought that the air-space in the bottle would affect it, he replied that it could not have appreciably affected it in that time. He did not think that the fact that it had not been put into a stoppered bottle could have made any difference. The cross-examination proceeded thus:

Do you agree that ethyl nitrite loses 6 per cent. in a month?—No; not if properly kept.

Not if kept in a proper bottle?—No; I believe that is Dr. Dyer's opinion.

Would not the division of the sample make an appreciable diminution in the ethyl nitrite?—Not an appreciable diminution.

It would make a difference?—Not an appreciable difference; not in that time. I had seven other samples the same day, and they were all right. They were taken under the same conditions exactly.

In every other respect the sample was correct?—No; the gravity was a shade lower. The specific gravity was 0.8444, rather pointing to the fact that it had decomposed, or else had been made weak.

Originally?—It may have been; I cannot say whether it was from decomposition, or whether it was originally weak.

Did you test it to find whether it had decomposed?—Yes; I have no doubt that it was decomposed.

I put it to you, there is no drug liable to lose its ingredients so quickly as ethyl nitrite?—I would not say that; but if this were properly made, there would be $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of ethyl nitrite. I have to certify on $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the minimum stated in the British Pharmacopœia, even if the bottle had been opened many times.

This concluded the case for the prosecution.

For the defence, Mr. Moxon objected to the form of the analyst's certificate, basing this on the decision in *Hudson v. Bridge*, where it was held that in the case of articles liable to decomposition the analyst should in his certificate "specially report whether any change has taken place in the constitution of the article which would interfere with the analysis." Counsel submitted that sweet spirit of nitre is such an article.

The Stipendiary proceeded to hear the facts of the case without prejudice to this point.

Mr. Moxon then dealt with the respectability of his client. As far as he was able, Mr. Tirrell complied with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia. He bought spirit of nitre from one of the best wholesale chemists in London. He kept it in amber stoppered bottles in the cellar, and he kept in the shop a 4-oz. bottle, from which he supplied customers. He (Mr. Moxon) did not want to dispute Mr. Jones's analysis; but that was certainly a case where, if a very small quantity of ethyl nitrite had deteriorated, it had not deteriorated because of anything that his client had done, but because he had had the stock by him for some time, and it was an exceedingly volatile drug. The point he (Mr. Moxon) put to Mr. Jones that it deteriorated 6 per cent. per month had been admitted by the County Analyst for Warwickshire. Mr. Jones did not accept that; but whether it was or not, it was very volatile, and that was the cause of his client being there that day.

Mr. John Tirrell was then called, and corroborated counsel's statement. He purchased the spirit in 1-lb. bottles; but the sale was largely superseded by other things, and in twelve months he did not sell half a pound. He had had samples taken of other drugs, and there had never before been any complaint. As far as he knew, except that the drug had been exposed to the light in the shop, he had done everything he could to preserve it.

The Stipendiary reserved his decision for a fortnight, and said that, whatever happened, there was no personal reflection on the defendant.

At the Skipton (Yorks) Police Court on December 17, before Sir Mathew A. Wilson, Bart. (Chairman), and other Magistrates, Arthur E. Wright, grocer, Gargrave, was fined 20s. for selling spirit of nitre which had been certified by the public analyst to contain only 50.9 per cent. of the proper proportion of nitrous ether. Inspector Randerson, who prosecuted, said the drug should not be sold by grocers; the sale should be solely in the hands of chemists. With this the Magistrates agreed.

Bankruptcy Report.

Re Thomas John Lloyd, 7 Hanbury Road, Bargoed, Glam., Manager of a Drug-store.—The accounts filed in this matter show gross liabilities 921*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, of which 852*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* is expected to rank for dividend. The assets are estimated to produce 37*l.* 10*s.*, from which has to be deducted 21*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* for preference claims, leaving net assets 16*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, or a deficiency of 836*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* At the date of the receiving order three creditors had obtained judgment against the debtor, and others were suing him. It appears that about two years ago he started business at Ynyssdu, Mon., having a capital of 50*l.*, and in March last year he became financially embarrassed, and all his stock and fixtures were then sold under an execution. In November following he restarted business at the Central Drug-stores, Bargoed, which business was stocked and fitted up for him by his mother (now dead) and relatives at a cost of 200*l.* At this time he was indebted to the extent of 140*l.* in regard to the Ynyssdu business, and as soon as his creditors obtained his address they sued him, and he had had to pay out several executions. In October the debtor turned the concern into a limited liability company, the registered capital being 500*l.*, the company taking over the business for 400*l.*, of which 200*l.* was to be paid to the debtor or his nominee by allotment of 200 *l.* shares and the balance of 200*l.* by the issue of two 100*l.* first mortgage debentures of the company, constituting a first charge on the property and undertaking of the company, and carrying interest at 5 per cent. per annum. The debtor was appointed managing director at a weekly salary of 3*l.* The creditors stated to be partly secured hold the scrip for the 200 *l.* shares, together with the two 100*l.* bonds, while the fully secured creditor holds a bill of sale on the whole of the household furniture and effects, together with the shop-fixture. The debtor's wife claims a few of the articles of furniture. The books of account kept consist of a creditors' ledger and a takings-book. The debtor attributes his failure to bad trade and insufficient profits to meet expenses, and admits knowledge of his position since before April 1909. The major portion of the liabilities are in respect of trade-goods supplied. The following are creditors: Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd., London (40*l.*); Barclay & Sons, Ltd., London (37*l.*); Butcher & Sons, Ltd., London (58*l.*); Butler & Crispe, London (95*l.*); Bush & Co., Ltd., London (16*l.*); Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., London (22*l.*); The British Drug Houses Ltd., London (52*l.*); George Cousins & Sons, Cardiff (76*l.*); Heaton, Mountstephen & Co., Bristol (27*l.*); Kitley & Co., Swansea (10*l.*); "Bankers," Bristol (33*l.*); P. Phillips, Tonypandy (200*l.*); E. Taylor, Ltd., Manchester (42*l.*); C. Wells, Leicester (16*l.*).

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

PATCH, H. H. LL., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., SMITH, C. L., M.B., Ch.B., and EAGER, G., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Hertford. physicians and surgeons, so far as regards H. H. LL. Patch.

PEAKE, A. E., and WILSON, A. S., Henley-on-Thames and Hambleden, physicians and surgeons, etc., under the style of Peake & Wilson.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

BEIGEL, HENRY, Jermyn Street, London, S.W., late Stratford Place, Oxford Street, London, W., doctor.

DE ST. LAURENT, E. J. SEVILLE, Mortlake, analytical chemist.

ADJUDICATION.

HEYWOOD, RICHARD JOHN, Grantham, Lincs, late Colchester, Essex, optician.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

OLCA SULPHUR CO., LTD.—Capital 200,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and turn to account any mines, minerals, mining-rights, and metalliferous, sulphurous, and auriferous lands, concessions, privileges, deposits, and streams in Chili, Bolivia, and elsewhere, and to adopt an agreement with the Victoria Tercera Association.

THOMAS HORROCKS & SONS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 20,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a tar-distiller and chemical-manufacturer carried on by T. Horrocks at Corbett Street, Bradford, Manchester. T. Horrocks is permanent governing director, subject to holding one-quarter of the share capital.

L. B. LIDDALL & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 250*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a manufacturer of and dealer in liquid, hard and soft soaps, chloride of lime, sodas, disinfectants, and sanitary appliances, etc., carried on by L. B. Liddall at East Canal Wharf, Cardiff, as L. B. Liddall & Co. The first directors are L. B. Liddall (permanent), W. Empsall, and C. V. Bass.

BRITISH AMMONIAC SYNTHESIS CO., LTD.—Capital 40,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares (12,000 deferred). Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemical and electro-chemical products, manure and manorial products, etc., and to adopt an agreement with L. P. Devaucelle. The first directors are E. P. Devaucelle, A. C. de Bosch, and C. de Norval. R.O., Dashwood House, New Broad Street, E.C.

HENRY POPPLETON & SONS, LTD.—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing confectioners, dealers in sugar, spices, and driersalt, fruit-growers, manufacturing-chemists, etc., and to acquire from H. Poppleton, G. Poppleton, and H. W. Poppleton, of New Boultham, Lincs, the business carried on by them as Henry Poppleton & Sons. The first directors are H. Poppleton, G. Poppleton, H. W. Poppleton, E. E. Tweed, and E. Murfin. Qualification, 100*l.*

WHITE BROS. (LEEDS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1,500 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each and 10,000 deferred shares of 1*s.* each. Objects: To take over the business of tea-dealers, driersalters, and druggists carried on by J. White, jun., and F. W. White at School Close Mills, Neville Street, Leeds, as White Bros., and to adopt an agreement between the said vendors and H. F. White. The first directors are J. White, jun., and F. W. White (both permanent). R.O., School Close Mills, Neville Street, Leeds.

Mortgages and Charges.

Under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, Sec. 93, the mortgages or charges therein specified are (except in Scotland) void against the liquidator and any creditor of the company unless filed with the Registrar in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Act.

Full statutory particulars of the following have been filed at Somerset House, London, W.C.

A. G. Glasspool, Ltd.—Debenture dated December 2, 1910, to secure 450*l.*, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: T. Cooksey, Old Hill, Staffs.

Bovril, Ltd.—The total amount outstanding on July 1, 1908, in respect of mortgages and charges was 500,000*l.*

Gale & Co., Ltd.—Particulars of 5,000*l.* debentures, created November 21, 1910. Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including any uncalled capital. No trustees.

H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd.—Mortgage dated July 17, 1910, to secure 2,700*l.*, charged on land and premises in Acton. Holders: G. M. Kenyon, 3 Pancras Lane, Queen Street, E.C.; J. H. Kino, 70 Cornhill, E.C.; and J. Rosedale, 7 Pembridge Villas, Bayswater, W.

Henry Squire, Cash Chemist, Ltd.—Debenture dated November 29, 1910, to secure 310*l.*, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: J. P. Mead, 2 King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple.

John Naylor & Son (Newark), Ltd.—Particulars of 500*l.* debentures, created June 2, 1908, the amount of the present issue being 120*l.* Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

Reynolds Surgical Stores, Ltd.—Particulars of 300*l.* debentures, created November 28, 1910, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

Birth.

HANBURY.—At "The Gables," Forty Hill, Enfield, Essex, on December 16, the wife of Frederick Capel Hanbury (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.), of a daughter (Helen Lillian), who lived for a few hours only.

Marriages.

LINDSAY—MACDOUGALL.—At St. Andrew's W. F. Church, Bombay, by the Rev. A. S. Crichton, M.A., on December 17, Ralph Lindsay, agent, Bank of Bombay, Hyderabad, Sind, elder son of the late Peter Lindsay and Mrs. Lindsay, Hillside, Montrose, to Jean Isobel MacDougall, pharmacist, younger daughter of Mr. Allan MacDougall, Dunolly Cottage, Montrose. (By cable.)

STEPHENSON—WREN.—At St. Saviour's Church, Alexandra Park, London, N., on December 15, by the Rev. S. B. Mayall; assisted by the Rev. Seymour Isaacs, Alan Ralph, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stephenson, of Cyprus Road, Finchley, to Gertrude Holland, only daughter of Mr. Charles Wren, of Alexandra Park, London, N. [The bride was Pereira medallist of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1908, and subsequently held the Redwood Scholarship.]

Deaths.

ALLSOP.—Recently, Mr. John Allsop, chemist and druggist, for many years in business at 46 Birmingham Street, Oldbury, aged eighty. Mr. Allsop, who served on the old Local Board, was a prominent Churchman and was also one of the founders of the Oldbury Choral Society.

BAMMANN.—At Elberfeld on December 11, Dr. Joh. Bammann, Vice-Director of the Bayer Co., Ltd., Elberfeld, aged forty-four.

BLACKITH.—On December 7, Mr. Charles Parker Blackith, 31 Recreation Terrace, Holbeck, Leeds, aged sixty-four. Mr. Blackith passed the Modified examination in 1881.

DAVIES.—On November 27, Mr. Rees Davies, chemist and druggist, 2 Roman Road, Colchester, aged eighty-two.

ELL.—On December 8, Mr. Samuel Ell, chemist and druggist, Dunster, Somerset, aged seventy-three.

HARLEY.—At Drummond View, Crieff, on December 14, from pneumonia, Annie Rogers, the wife of Mr. James Harley, chemist and druggist, 3 James Square, Crieff.

HUMPHREYS.—On December 9, Mr. Thomas Brigstocke Humphreys, chemist and druggist, Market Place, Shifnal, Salop, aged seventy.

JONES.—On November 23, Mr. William Jones, chemist and druggist, Hersham, near Walton-on-Thames, aged seventy-eight.

ROTHERHAM.—At Rutledge, Eckington, near Sheffield, on December 17, Mr. Henry Rotherham, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-one. Mr. Rotherham, who was apprenticed to Mr. Littlewood, of Sutton-in-Ashfield, was in business at Market Street, Eckington, until 1898. He devoted a large portion of his time to public work, being a member of the old Highway Board for a long period, and until about six years ago serving on the Chesterfield Board of Guardians and the Eckington Rural District Council. Mr. Rotherham acted as Hon. Treasurer of Eckington old folks' annual treat since its formation, and was until his death a Governor of Camm's Endowed School at Eckington. His wife predeceased him, but he leaves three sons and one daughter. The funeral took place at Eckington Cemetery on December 20.



MR. H. ROTHERHAM.

SPOKES.—At his residence, 25 Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W., on December 19, from heart-failure, Sir Peter Spokes, formerly of Reading, aged eighty. The deceased gentleman was the son of Mr. Peter Spokes, of Wallingford, where he was born in 1830; several of his forebears lie buried in St. Mary's churchyard. Left an orphan at the age of eleven he went to Reading and apprenticed himself to Mr. Mather, a pharmaceutical chemist in King Street, whose business he afterwards purchased. His business capacity and financial ability soon led him into other fields, and in addition to his services in the Municipal Corporation he is especially remembered in connection with the development of the Redlands Estate on the outskirts of Reading. Where at the time were cornfields are now to be found wide roads with tramways and avenues of trees, in the centre of which stands the Reading Grammar School. He became Mayor of Reading in 1869, holding office until 1871. During his mayoralty the new buildings of the Reading Grammar School were erected, the foundation-stone being laid on July 1, 1870, by the late King Edward. In recognition of his public services Mr. Spokes was knighted in 1872, and shortly afterwards he gave up business in Reading and came to live in London. He became a director of the National Provident Institution and Chairman of Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd. He was of a retiring disposition, respected by his friends for his unswerving rectitude and genial good-nature. Much of his generosity to charitable institutions was covered by anonymity. He is survived by Lady Spokes, two daughters, and two sons. The elder son is Mr. Peter Sidney Spokes, M.R.C.S.E., L.D.S., of Portland Place; and the second, Mr. Arthur H. Spokes, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D., has been Recorder of Reading since 1894.

STOKOE.—At The Prospect, Hay, Breconshire, on December 13, Mr. Thomas Stokoe, M.R.C.V.S., chemist and druggist, aged seventy-three. Mr. Stokoe was a prominent Freemason, and was proprietor of the Crown Hotel at Hay.

THOMPSON.—Last week, Mr. Samuel Malenoir Thompson, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., Ph.C., 34 Harcourt Street, Dublin, died suddenly in the street while returning from visiting a patient. He was sixty-nine years old. Dr. Thompson was registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1877, and formerly carried on a drug-business in Cork and the North of Ireland. He qualified as a physician in 1880, and was visiting physician to the South Union Infirmary, Dublin.

WARDROP.—At 2 Portland Terrace, Leith, on December 18, of pneumonia, Christina Thomson, wife of Mr. James Wardrop, aged fifty-eight; and on December 19, very suddenly, her son, Mr. Peter Wardrop, chemist and druggist, aged twenty-nine. Mr. P. Wardrop had been in business for about two years at 255 Great Junction Street, Leith; and previous to this he was with Messrs. Inman, Ltd., and Messrs. J. Thomson Coats & Co.

WILKES.—On December 13, Mr. Doctor Tyers Wilkes, chemist and druggist, Bredon, near Tewkesbury, aged ninety-two. Mr. Wilkes was in business at Upton-on-Severn for over thirty years. He was the father-in-law of Mr. G. R. Barlow, chemist and druggist, 137 High Street, Tewkesbury.

WOOD.—At 73 Bath Street, Ilkeston, on December 20, after a long and painful illness, Mr. James Wood, chemist and druggist, aged forty. Mr. Wood was employed by Boots, Ltd., before going into business at the above address. For some time he acted as a warden of Holy Trinity Church. He leaves a widow and one child.

P.A.T.A. PRICES.—The additions to the Protected List for December are: Capsogen, Cephos, Langdale's preparations, McClinton's soaps etc., Nazene preparations, Palol, Proxine, Rhodes' Healer Ointment, Sherley's additional preparations, Somatose and preparations, Wilcox Jozeau's additional preparations, Wood's Great Peppermint Cure, Yardley's additional preparations, Zematone cigarettes. The removals are: Benjamin & Gee's preparations, Bronnley's soap-bars, John Bull malt extract, Kno-ska, Nottingham Perfumery Co.'s preparations, the Stone Chemical Co.'s preparations.

Personalities.

Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

THE Edmonton Guardians have appointed Miss Martin, of Crouch End, as workhouse dispenser, at a salary of 90*l.* per annum.

MR. RICHARD WINFREY, Ph.C., who has been elected M.P. for South-West Norfolk for the third time, is well known to our readers. He is a Lincolnshire man, having been born at Long Sutton, and afterwards serving an apprenticeship at Stamford. He passed the Major examination in 1880, was an assistant with Messrs. John Bell & Co. at the old pharmacy in Oxford Street, London, and became President of the Chemists' Assistants' Association. He subsequently gave up pharmacy and became a newspaper proprietor. He lives at Peterborough, and takes a good deal of interest in local public affairs. He was for some time Parliamentary Secretary (unpaid)

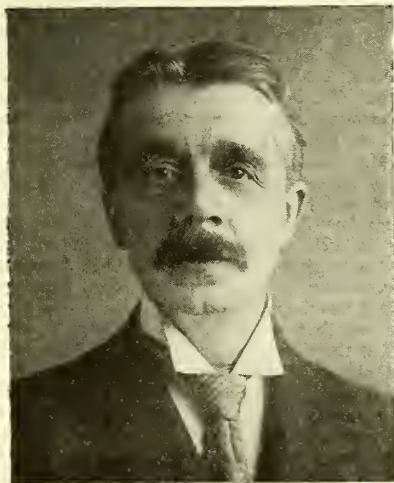
to the Earl of Carrington, Minister of Agriculture, and is a recognised authority on small holdings which, with his personal charm, sufficiently accounts for the influence he possesses in his constituency. Mr. W. Marshall Freeman, another chemist, who stood for the Ilkeston Division of Derbyshire, did not receive a very encouraging reception, but his tenacity of purpose may lead to his success on a future occasion. The seat he contested was held by Lord Ilkeston before he was elevated to the peerage.

MR. RICHARD HOLLICK, chemist and druggist, Lozells, Birmingham, whose portrait we now publish, was, as mentioned in our issue of December 3, the subject of an appreciative notice recently in the "Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly." Mr. Hollick has been a stamp-collector for forty years, and he is President of the local Philatelic Society and Chairman-elect of the Third Philatelic Congress. When the number of issues was comparatively few Mr. Hollick collected

what stamps came his way, but he now specialises in the issues of Mexico, British North America, Mauritius, Gold Coast, Western Australia, and Tasmania, of all of which he has good representative collections. He accords pride of place to Mexico, of whose stamps his highly specialised collection fills two bulky albums. His philatelic library is also very representative, and includes a practically complete collection of British philatelic auction catalogues, which illustrates well the ups and downs of the value of stamps.



MR. R. WINFREY, M.P.



MR. R. HOLLICK.

MR. E. NEALE, chemist and druggist, 10 High Street, Chippenham, has been appointed Treasurer of the Lansdowne Lodge of Unity Freemasons.

MR. JOHN LORIMER sailed for South Africa on Saturday, December 17. He had returned from Canada ten days before, and spent the interval in London.

MR. GEORGE AULT, of Georgetown, Demerara, is now in England and will remain until January 4, when he sails for Demerara to open a pharmacy for an old-established firm in the Colony.

THE employes of Messrs. Smith & Sons, wholesale druggists, Norwich, have presented Mr. Clement J. Armes, one of the representatives of the firm, with a handsome marble timepiece on the occasion of his marriage.

MR. J. S. EDWARDS, formerly with Messrs. Hall, Forster & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, has joined the representative staff of Messrs. Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd., Hull. Mr. Edwards, who has been appointed to the northern ground, will still reside at Stockton-on-Tees.

THE first gold medal for the best all-round scholar at the King Edward VII. Grammar School, King's Lynn, has been won by Master Rowland G. Metcalf, son of Mr. R. A. Metcalf, chemist and druggist, 5 Norfolk Street, King's Lynn. The King has promised to present the medal personally when he is in residence at York Cottage, Sandringham. The medal is to be awarded annually.

Business Changes.

Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

MR. A. HAMMOND, chemist and druggist, has opened a pharmacy at 58 Waters Green, Macclesfield.

MR. J. PERCIVAL HAWLEY, chemist and druggist, has removed his business at Evesham to 3 Market Place.

MR. G. W. LEWIS, Ph.C., has purchased the business of Mr. John Bates, pharmacist, Market Place, Bicester.

MESSRS. BURNS, PHILIP & Co., LTD., Australian merchants, are removing to 68 to 70 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

MR. J. L. LEWIS, proprietor of Bosustow's Drug Stores, 295 High Road, Chiswick, has disposed of this business to his brother, Mr. A. Lewis.

MESSRS. PLOMLEY & ALLDIS, LTD., chemists, 51 Fife Road, Kingston-on-Thames, have opened an optical department at 3 Station Buildings.

MR. F. COCKSHOT, chemist and druggist, has opened a pharmacy at 440 Abbeydale Road, Sheffield. Mr. Cockshot has been a manager for Boots, Ltd., for over ten years.

MESSRS. GAZE & Co., chemists, 10 The Avenue, Highams Park, Essex, have opened a branch pharmacy at 27 Winchester Road. The fittings are by Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham.

BOOTS, LTD., have taken premises at 122 High Street, High Barnet, and will open a branch as soon as the necessary alterations are complete. The shop is between the pharmacy of Mr. Edwards, Ph.C., and Parke's Drug Stores, Ltd.

MESSRS. TUNBRIDGE & WRIGHT, chemists, announce that owing to the disposal of the lease, their premises at 84 Broad Street will be closed after December 31, and the business transferred to their establishment at 39 Castle Street, Reading.

BAXTER PARK PHARMACY, a nicely-fitted shop with two windows, situated on Arbroath Road, Dundee, has been opened this week under the management of Mr. John Anderson, jun., son of Mr. John Anderson, chemist and druggist, Hilltown, Dundee.

TRAGACANTH-PRODUCTION.—According to a recent report by the U.S. Consul at Mersina, the yield of tragacanth in Cappadocia, Asia Minor, this year is estimated at about 140 tons, as compared with some 200 tons in 1909. The gum this year is inferior in quality, being discoloured, but prices are higher than those of last year.

Trade Notes.

MEMO-TABLETS.—Messrs. A. H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton, have issued a neat washable memo-tablet of eight pages, with cream covers and slate pencil. The tablet is adapted for the waistcoat-pocket, and customers can obtain one on request.

"C. & D. DIARY, 1911."—We would be glad if subscribers would enter on p. 171 of the index to advertisements the following line: "American Drug Stores, pp. 138-139"; also add "138" and "139" to "American patents, toilet articles, etc.," entry in Buyers' Guide, p. 179.

IN THE BEECHAM'S PILLS advertisement which appeared in our issue of December 17, p. viii, the price of Beecham's Pills, 1s. 1½d. size, was inadvertently printed "9s. 9d." instead of "9s. 6d."—the figure "6" having been inverted without being detected.

"PHOTOGRAPHIC SCRAPS."—In the January number of this photographic monthly, published by Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, London, E., are to be given particulars of a competition in which cash prizes amounting to 20*l.* are offered. This is an opportunity for chemists to increase their supplies of the "Scraps," for which no charge is made.

WINCARNIS WITH QUININE.—Messrs. Coleman & Co., Ltd., of Norwich, inform us that, pending the result of the appeal in the High Court of Justice in the Wincarnis-with-Quinine case, they will hold themselves responsible for any action taken against registered chemists and druggists. They make a specific announcement about the matter in this issue.

CHEMISTS' SPECIALITIES PRICE-LIST.—The British Drug Houses Ltd., 22 to 30 Graham Street, City Road, London, N., have just revised their illustrated catalogue and price-list of chemists' specialities, which now extends to 156 pages (9½ by 7¼ in.). The first sixteen pages are devoted to a concise price-list and index of all the company's packed specialities; then follow details with numerous illustrations under suitable sub-divisions. The illustrations give an adequate idea of the get-up and style of these packed pharmaceuticals, which bear the name of the retailer.

COLOUR-PHOTOGRAPHY.—Many amateur photographers who would like to take up colour-photography are rather deterred by the confusing array of special solutions that are required for developing, reversing, etc. The processes are gradually being simplified; but an important step is that taken by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., who have issued tabloid products by means of which the various operations can be readily carried out. These are rytol developer, reversing compound, and colour-plate intensifier. The complete set of chemicals can thus be sold at 3*s.*, which should encourage more amateurs to take up this fascinating branch of photography.

POSOLOGICAL HINTS.—The Fellows Co., of 26 Christopher Street, New York, are publishing a very useful brochure regarding the action of certain medicines. The first five pages deal with absorption and elimination, the notes stating when medicines begin to act after they are administered. Following upon this are brief notes on incompatibilities, then tables showing the more pronounced physiological results of the administration of diuretic agents and the physiological conditions or ailments in which cathartics are indicated. A tabular statement showing the over-dose symptoms of drugs is next given, and the compilation concludes with a diet table for tubercular patients, as recommended by Weber and Dettweiler. The brochure is well done, and should be most useful to prescribers, who, we understand, have received copies of it this week.

OUR POLITICAL LEADERS.—A subscriber told us the other day that when he saw a note in the *C. & D.* about the political leaders made in soap by Messrs. Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., of Bow, E., he ordered a quantity of them, and has been selling them "like hot cakes." The sale is still on, we understand, and one of the daily illustrated papers has this week referred to the statuettes as "Soapy Politicians." In this engraving we show what they look

like—Lord Lansdowne, and Messrs. Asquith, Balfour, George, A. Chamberlain, and W. S. Churchill (we name them from left to right). They sell at 1*d.* each, or 6*d.*



a box. Conservatives wash their hands with the Radicals and set up the others, while Liberals wash with the Tories and so on, retailers profiting by both.

The Glyn-Jones Dinner.

A MEETING was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, London, E.C., on Tuesday afternoon, December 20, to make arrangements for the complimentary dinner to be given to Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., by his friends in pharmacy and the drug-trade. Mr. W. R. Barnes presided, and among those present were Messrs. John C. Umney, John F. Harrington, R. A. Robinson, J.P., William Edwards (W. Edwards & Sons), R. Feaver Clarke, T. H. W. Idris, C. Ridout (Grossmith, Son & Co.), G. E. Cockman (Ingram & Royle, Ltd.), Peter MacEwan, Geo. P. Pond, J. Wellesley Douglas, W. P. Want, E. W. Pickering, and Julius Arnold (R. Gibson & Sons, Ltd.). The Chairman announced that they had received many letters of support in connection with the proposed dinner, and Mr. Umney, who has charge of the arrangements, read a list of those who had signified their desire to take part. These included Sir Edward Evans, Sir Thomas Barclay, Messrs. R. Winfrey, M.P., J. W. Wilson, M.P., R. A. Robinson, J.P., T. H. W. Idris, J.P., J. F. Harrington (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), W. F. Wells (President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference), E. F. Linstead, C. H. Kirby, Edwards, John C. Hewlett, Geo. Hirst, J. Hickisson, Webb (May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.), and others, besides those mentioned in the *C. & D.* last week, p. 880. It was unanimously agreed, on the motion of Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Idris, that Mr. Glyn-Jones should be invited to dine with his friends in pharmacy and the drug-trade at the Balmoral Rooms of the Trocadero Restaurant on the evening of Thursday, January 26, 1911, this day being selected as an early-closing day, so as to give retail pharmacists in London and elsewhere an opportunity of attending. Mr. Umney intimated that he had provisionally arranged with Messrs. Lyons for a dinner on that evening, and his report was confirmed, the price of the dinner to be 6*s.* (without wines). It was agreed that all who had communicated with Mr. Umney should constitute the General Committee, to which were also added the names of Sir William Baxter (President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland) and Mr. J. F. Gilmour (Chairman of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society). The hope was expressed that the diners would be thoroughly representative of all branches of pharmacy and the drug-trade, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Idris, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Umney, and others remarking on the personal significance of Mr. Glyn-Jones's achievement and the general desire that exists among his pharmaceutical friends to mark it. An Executive Committee was appointed to carry out the details, this consisting of Messrs. W. R. Barnes, J. F. Harrington, S. Kutnow, Peter MacEwan, R. A. Robinson, Ernest Sanger, and John C. Umney (Chairman). All communications in regard to the dinner should be addressed to Mr. J. C. Umney, 48 Southwark Street, London, S.E., who will supply the tickets.

New German Pharmacopoeia.

The Chemical Monographs.

IN a series of notes we propose to deal as concisely as possible with the principal innovations introduced in the monographs of the more important chemical substances, with indications as to the striking differences in requirements as compared with the British Pharmacopoeia. In a very large number of articles a definite amount of *residue on ignition* is allowed, generally 0.1 per cent., in place of such elastic terms as "no weighable residue." In determining the *melting-point* of a chemical the substance must be finely powdered and dried for twenty-four hours in an exsiccator over sulphuric acid, and a sufficient quantity is introduced into a thin-walled glass tube of 1 millimetre diameter to form a column of about 2 to 3 millimetres. The tube is attached to a thermometer, and the whole introduced into a test-tube of 1.5 cm. diameter and 30 cm. length, containing sulphuric acid to a height of about 5 cm. This tube is introduced into a flask with sulphuric acid, and the latter heated over a free flame. The moment when the opaque substance becomes transparent and melts to form transparent drops marks the melting-point. If the degree of purity of a substance is to be established by the determination of the *boiling-point*, at least 50 c.c. must be distilled. If the identity alone is to be established, one or two drops of the liquid to be tested are introduced into a thin-walled glass tube of 3 millimetres diameter (to prevent retardation of boiling an open capillary tube is inserted in which, at a distance of 2mm. from the end dipping into the fluid, there is a place where the capillary is melted up). The same arrangement as for the determination of melting-points is here adopted, the boiling-point being reached when an uninterrupted current of bubbles arises. All temperatures are on the Centigrade scale.

Acetanilidum.—Soluble in 230 parts of cold water, and in 22 parts of boiling water (B.P. 1 in 200 and 1 in 18). Should not yield more than 0.1 per cent. residue on ignition (B.P. no residue).

Acidum Aceticum.—To contain 96 per cent. hydrogen acetate. Assayed with volumetric solution of potassium hydroxide with phenolphthalein as indicator; 1 c.c. N/KOH = 0.06003 gram CH_3COOH . A mixture of 6 c.c. of acetic acid, 14 c.c. of water, and 1 c.c. of solution of permanganate of potassium (1 in 1,000) should not discharge the red colour within one hour (sulphurous acid, empyreumatic matter, formic acid).

Acidum Acetosalicilicum.—Aspirin. Soluble in 300 parts of water, 20 parts of ether; readily soluble in alcohol. The aqueous solution reddens litmus-paper. Melting-point about 135° . Absence of free salicylic acid is tested by adding 1 drop of dilute ferric-chloride solution (1+24) to a solution of 0.1 gram of aceto-salicylic acid in 5 c.c. of alcohol to which 20 c.c. of water has been added; no violet coloration should follow. Salicylic acid is precipitated by sodium-hydroxide solution and dilute sulphuric acid. On drying, after washing with a little water, this precipitate should have a melting-point of 157° . Residue not over 0.1 per cent.

Acidum Arsenicosum.—It is stated that the amorphous variety of arsenious acid is more soluble in water than the crystalline modification. It is required to give a clear solution with 10 parts of solution of ammonia; 1 c.c. N/10 iodine-solution = 0.004948 gram of arsenious acid, using solution of starch as indicator. It should have a content of 99 per cent. of acid.

Acidum Benzoicum.—Obtained by sublimation from benzoin only. The presence of synthetic benzoic acid is to be revealed by the following test: 0.1 gram of benzoic acid must yield, with 1 c.c. of solution of ammonia, a yellowish or brownish cloudy solution, out of which the benzoic acid is precipitated on the addition of 2 c.c. of dilute sulphuric acid; on adding to the above mixture 5 c.c. of solution of potassium permanganate (1 in 1,000), the colour must be almost completely discharged within four hours.

Acidum Camphoricum.—The rotation-index of a 15-per cent. solution in absolute alcohol is $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +47.35^\circ$. Melting-point 186° . Assayed with N/10KOH, 1 c.c. of which corresponds to 0.01 gram of camphoric acid, using phenolphthalein as indicator.

Acidum Carbollicum.—Solidifying-point 39° to 41° ; boiling-point 178° to 182° .

Acidum Chromicum.—Not more than 0.5 per cent. residue (calculated on the amount of chromic acid employed) on evaporating the filtrate obtained from extracting the chromic oxide with water, after ignition of the acid.

Acidum Citricum.—Should yield not more than 0.1 per cent. of ash (B.P. 0.05 per cent.).

Acidum Diethylbarbituricum.—Veronal. Soluble in 170 parts of cold water, in 17 of boiling water; the aqueous solution reddens litmus-paper. Melting-point 190° to 191° . Should be soluble without coloration in sulphuric acid, and not cause any coloration on shaking with nitric acid (organic impurities).

Acidum Lacticum.—Contains about 75 per cent. of lactic acid and 15 per cent. of lactic-acid anhydride, calculated as lactic acid. Assay-process: 5 grams of lactic acid is diluted with water to 50 c.c.; 20 c.c. of this mixture is neutralised with N/KOH, using at least 16.6 c.c. of test-solution ($=74.7$ per cent. of lactic acid). The neutral liquid is warmed for one hour on the water-bath, previously adding 10 c.c. N/KOH. For neutralisation, 6.7 c.c. of N/HCl should be required $=15$ per cent. lactic-acid anhydride, calculated as lactic acid, 0.09005 gram of which corresponds to 1 c.c. N/KOH (phenolphthalein).

Acidum Tannicum.—Two c.c. of an aqueous solution (1 and 4) must remain clear on the addition of 2 c.c. of alcohol; on adding 1 c.c. of ether it should also remain clear (gum, dextrin, sugar, salts). On drying at 100° it should not lose more than 12 per cent. of its weight, and should not yield more than 0.2 per cent. residue on ignition (B.P. no appreciable residue).

Ether pro Narcosi.—On leaving 20 c.c. in contact with pieces of potassium hydroxide in a closed flask protected from light, no coloration should occur at the end of six hours.

Ether Chloratus.—Boiling-point 12° to 12.5° . On evaporation, should not emit an odour resembling garlic (phosphorus compounds).

Ammonium Bromatum.—Ammonium bromide. Contains at least 97.9 per cent. NH₄Br, equal to 79.9 per cent. bromine, and not more than 1 per cent. of moisture. Assayed with N/10 AgNO₃, 1 c.c. of which corresponds to 0.009796 gram NH₄Br or 0.00535 gram NH₄Cl, using potassium chromate as indicator.

(To be continued.)

Poisoning Cases.

EIGHT DEATHS, including two misadventures, have been reported since our issue of last week:

Carbolic Acid was used for suicidal purposes by Daisy Maria Gobell (17), domestic servant, Redhill. Deceased took about 5 oz. of the poison.

Laudanum.—At Putney, J. W. Morris, advertising-manager, was found dead, apparently from laudanum-poisoning. Deceased had purchased supplies of the drug from four different chemists.—Alfred Sullivan Oakley, commercial traveller, died in Camden Town Rowton House from opium-poisoning. "Suicide" was the jury's verdict.

Morphine was taken in accidental overdose by Frederick Wm. Izard, surveyor, of Dulwich, who died in a Southend hotel.

Nitric Acid was responsible for the suicidal death of Frank Hampton (30), factory operative, at the Stafford General Infirmary. Deceased, who was suffering from fear of having to undergo an operation, obtained a bottle of the acid from a testing-outfit in the ward during the absence of the nurse.

Oralic Acid caused the self-inflicted death of Mildred Stanard (25), draper's assistant, of Chatham.

Potassium Cyanide was taken to ensure self-destruction by Mary E. Abrathat, the wife of a surgical-instrument maker, of Cardington Street, Hampstead Road, London, N.W.

Sulphonal caused the death by misadventure of Charles V. Brooks, post-office clerk, Plymouth.

"WOMAN'S INHERITANCE" is the title of a book by Mr. C. H. le Bosquet, a well-known English pharmacist in Paris, which has been published at 2s. net by Mr. C. W. Daniel, 3 Amen Corner, London, E.C. "This book" (says the publisher) "is at once a psychology of the woman question and a work of art. The author analyses the main-springs of woman's actions and the differences between her and the man, and shows how these differences have evolved. The short stories with which the psychological studies are ingeniously alternated illustrate by a striking and original method the scientific reason why woman is what she is." That puts the matter quite truthfully. The work is really a study of sex, and the subject is handled with much delicacy by the author, who writes so earnestly as almost to convince the reader about the correctness of his theory.

Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

The Constitution of Calomel-vapour.—Professors A. Smith and W. C. Menzies, in a quantitative study of the constitution of calomel-vapour communicated to the Royal Society on November 7, find that calomel-vapour is composed wholly of mercury and corrosive sublimate, and that calomel dissolves in mercury with a molecular weight corresponding to the formula HgCl .

Dialysis.—R. Zsigmondy and R. Heyer ("Zeit. f. Anorg. Chem.," vol. lxxviii., No. 3), in experiments on various membranes, find that fish-bladder is superior to those of parchment or collodion. A new form of dialyser, in which the usual water-holder is replaced by a cylindrical vessel of large sectional area and small depth, enables colloids to be purified by dialysis much more rapidly than with the old type of apparatus.

The Angostura Alkaloids.—Trocqu and Runne contribute an interesting paper on this subject to the "Apotheker Zeitung" (1910, 957). They have definitely established the formula $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_2$ for the alkaloid cuspareine, for which numerous formulæ have been suggested during recent years. They find that when recrystallised from alcohol the base melts sharply at 55.5° to 56° . It contains two methoxy-groups, and therefore has the constitution $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}(\text{OCH}_3)_2$. They also show that the nitro-base prepared by the action of nitric acid on cusparin has the formula $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, which may eventually assist in determining the true constitution of the alkaloid.

Petitgrain Oil.—Much of the petitgrain oil arriving from South America has of late years contained considerably less esters than was the case previously. It is always a matter of some doubt as to exactly what portions of the plant are distilled, and also in what condition as to ripeness the immature fruits are. The latter is an important feature, since it is well recognised that as the fruits ripen the terpenes increase at the expense of the esters. Bertrand Fills have examined the "petitgrain" oils obtained from the bitter orange (true petitgrain oil), the sweet orange, lemons, and mandarin oranges, and the results may explain the low ester-value of much of the oil of commerce, which would at once be accounted for if sweet and bitter orange trees were used as the source of the oil instead of bitter-orange trees only. The samples gave the following results:

	Bitter Orange	Sweet Orange	Lemon	Mandarin
Sp. gr. ...	0.898	0.8524	0.8806	1.0643
Rotation ...	$-4^\circ 20'$	$+53^\circ 52'$	$+30^\circ 44'$	$+2^\circ 20'$
Saponification-value	161.4	12.5	43.8	2f5
Esters ...	55.6%	4.35%	15.3%	92.75%
Acetyl ester value ...	205	47.4	130.6	—
Solubility in alcohol	1 in 3.5 of 70%	1 in 0.5 of 90%	1 in 1 of 85%	1 in 1 of 90%

Colorimetric Estimation of Hydrogen Cyanide.—A. Chaston Chapman ("Analyst," November 1910) considers that the following colorimetric method may be useful for estimating small quantities of hydrogen cyanide provided specified conditions are closely followed. Two equal quantities of alkaline-picric solution (20 c.c. of picric-acid solution and 10 c.c. of 10-per-cent. sodium-hydroxide solution) are heated in a water-bath to 50°C . and when that temperature is attained 5 c.c. of a standard solution of potassium cyanide is added to one and 5 c.c. of the sample under investigation to the other. The quantity of hydrocyanic acid should not in either case exceed 8 milligrams nor fall below 1 milligram. The contents of the tube are maintained at 50°C . for fifteen minutes, cooled, made up to 100 c.c., and compared colorimetrically. The colour reaction is dependent upon the formation of picramic acid and diamino-nitro-phenol, so that the conditions in standard and sample tested should be strictly identical, and in working with an unknown solution a rough estimation should be first carried out on an aliquot part. In all cases no other substance capable of reducing alkaline picrate should be present, a condition which limits the usefulness of the test.—In connection with this process it is interesting to note that Autenrieth, in the current number of the "Berichte Deut. Pharm. Ges.," combats the view that prussic acid rapidly disappears from a putrefying body. He found that in putrefying mixtures of pigs' stomachs and intestines or cows' blood, containing as little as 1 in 20,000 of prussic acid, at least 40 per cent. of the acid could be recovered after forty-eight days, and its presence could easily be detected by the Prussian-blue test, the guaiacum-copper reaction, or the thiocyanate test.



Postal Address:
C & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.
Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS LONDON."
Telephone No.: BANK 852 (two lines).

The object of this Department is to supply names and addresses of Manufacturers of, or Agents for, goods pertaining to the Chemical, Drug and Allied Trades. The "Buyers' Guide" in each issue of "The Chemist and Druggist" affords much information but inquiries for anything not referred to therein may be addressed to this Department. Replies will be furnished immediately, or inserted in this section free of charge.

INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries received since our last issue:

- 135/241. "Colivit."
- 138/55. "Lait du Dr. Karl."
- 135/243. "Llama cold-cream."
- 136/34. "Cannabinol": makers.
- 142/42. Bonjean's Female Pills.
- 135/242. "Hayler's chewing-gum."
- 140/7. "Redox": where obtainable.
- 135/24. "Hanson's Indigestion-cure."
- 135/244. "Winter's Nalthers Tablet."
- 135/17. "Banana chocolate": makers.
- 140/8. "Elphin" ointment-pots: makers.
- 136/35. "Antithymatol": London agents.
- 136/1. Address of "Pir's Medicine Company."
- 140/5. "Glacerein" (preservative for jams, etc.).
- 141/36. "Crow's Bronchial Wafers": London supply.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries regarding the following articles. The information will be repeated to any other inquirers who send to the Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- Antiformin: agents (136/65).
- Artificial flowers: wholesale supply (138/45).
- "Autotherm" flasks: maker and agent (132/64 and 137/2).
- Baby-balances (on loan): suppliers (140/65).
- Blanche Leigh's toilet-specialties: supply (135/34).
- Boxes, tin (foreign makers) (132/31).
- Brillantine à la Violette de Nice: makers (129/48).
- Caoutchoucine: first-hand supply (79/58).
- Caramel-soap: supply (138/55).
- Chapireau's cachets: selling-agents (141/37).
- "City" meat-biscuits (for dogs): suppliers (138/22).
- Collapsible tube-filling machines: suppliers (136/19).
- Confectionery-jars: makers (138/2).
- Cream-powders: makers (129/25).
- Crow's bronchial wafers: makers (141/36).
- Decorated tinware: makers (133/56 and 134/64).
- Dentistry instruction (138/19).
- Ectodyne-tablets: makers (137/7).
- Electric batteries: suppliers (139/19).
- Electros for horticultural lists: supply (133/56).
- Lamb's wool in packets: wholesale supply (131/13).
- Linseed-oil dealers (Continental inquiry) (131/73).
- McClinton's soaps: makers (130/48).
- Morris's colours: maker (132/16).
- Peptonised cocoa (special) (127/28).
- Perfume-products (artificial): makers (126/1).
- "Peruna": makers and agents (128/52).
- "Pharmacopodia": publishers (128/50).
- Phosphor-paste: wholesalers (128/22).
- Poehl's sperminum: makers and agents (127/731).
- "Protogen": makers (127/15).
- "Radiol" (veterinary): makers (130/24).
- Silky-fibre toilet-paper: makers and agents (129/33).
- Soap-stone fingers: makers (131/72).
- Stearic acid: first-hand supply (131/55).
- Sterilised plasma-fluid: supply (131/27).
- Tin boxes: foreign manufacturers (132/31).
- Uricedin (Stroschein): maker and agents (131/74).
- "Valsine" floor-powder: makers (131/9).
- Vinicola (Durlacher): maker (French inquiry) (128/18).
- Wheat-starch: first-hand dealers (126/18).

Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser II.

The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary,

like the famous American pill, "attends strictly to business"; there is not on any one of the pink pages a single line that is not, actually or potentially, valuable to the trading pharmacist. This is as it should be, but with Christmas in the air I turn from the strictly commercial part of the book to the mottoes in the calendar, where I find entertainment as well as profit, and a literary flavour that would be out of place in the business columns. Here is wit; as in the saying, "There is no excipient which so readily combines the mass as a common pecuniary interest"; or, "Sarsaparilla, like some humans, owes its fame largely to a skilful exploitation of its associates." Here, too, is humour with a spice of cynicism in it which allies it to wit; as, "The standard of virtue is apt to be very high at a pharmaceutical dinner." Better still, there is a practical wisdom, seen in such general aphorisms as "The individual is of more importance than the organisation"; and not less in such particular sayings as "Advertising should not be too clever if you wish to attract the multitude, who are not clever." Sometimes we find a hard saying, such as "Attractive women are never likely to succeed, notably in commercial enterprises," which is probably true, and may after all carry comfort to some of our pharmaceutical sisters. Harder still, but quite certainly true, is the saying, "All competition is necessarily cruel, and to that extent immoral." The unavoidable evils of competition—that is, of course, of commercial competition—are several times glanced at in these mottoes. Sometimes Mr. Wootton speaks in parables, putting a pithy statement into a picture; as, "It is not sportsmanlike to ask the fox to hand over his own brush." With only one of his sayings am I inclined strongly to disagree; to say "Language is only a convenience" is surely to take a very superficial view of the subject. In what form, asks Richter, does the otherwise unknown human soul reveal itself? "In speech only; in reason thus made man; in this audible freedom." It was a happy thought of the Editor's to remind us daily of our old "guide, philosopher, and friend" by these well-chosen mottoes.

Every Pharmacist is Proud

of our new M.P., and I join with thousands of others in offering my sincere congratulations on the well-deserved position attained by Mr. Glyn-Jones. It is, I think, all the more creditable to him that he has scored throughout entirely off his own bat, and every step he has taken, either in trade defence, in price protection, in legislative action, as a private pharmacist or as a pharmaceutical Councillor, has benefited not himself only, but the trade as a whole. For that reason I trust there will be an excellent response to the proposal to do our friend honour on the occasion of his election to the high court of Parliament. Some have asked me what Mr. Glyn-Jones, M.P., will do now that he has "got there." I have no fear but that he will have a busy and a useful time. There is always work, in the widest and best sense, to be done for the community at large, and I know that Mr. Glyn-Jones will be in his element in dealing with such affairs. Then I rather fancy that a close watch will require to be kept on some of the friends of the new agricultural and horticultural poison-seller, who may wish to have relaxation from the oppressive conditions of the recent Act, conditions, however, not one-half so oppressive

as those under which pharmacists have had to work for the past forty years. For such watch-dog work the "little Welsh terrier" will prove invaluable, and I am quite sure that Mr. Glyn-Jones will more than justify his election before many months are over.

The New German Pharmacopœia

appears to be a considerable improvement on previous editions, and I shall look forward to your articles upon it with much interest. What strikes me at the present moment is the curious fact that the Pharmacopœia authorities have given way on the question of proprietary preparations. Considering the outcry that resounded throughout Germany, particularly among medical men, a year or two ago on the ethical considerations involved in the notorious clinical puffing of proprietary preparations, one would have expected that the compilers would have had a somewhat longer memory than they seem to possess, and would have avoided any approach to the "recognition of vested interests." Still more strange is the selection of preparations where the proprietary title appears in its native glory, and those where it is pilloried by the employment of its chemical equivalent. Why aspirin, heroin, urotropine, and veronal should be left out, and novocain, stovain, tannalbin, and tannigen should be left in, would take some puzzling to understand. I somehow fail to see that diethylbarbituric acid is "more convenient" than veronal for prescription purposes, while, on the other hand, it would have been a simple matter to coin names abbreviated from the scientific designation that would have taken the place of the trade-marked proprietary titles. This, however, is only a little fly in what I anticipate will prove a very excellent pot of ointment.

Mr. Jones's Digest

of the "Chronicles of Pharmacy," as reported by you last week, does the author of that book a slight injustice by classing as "drugs" such "familiar remedies" as opodeldoc and Gregory's powder, which Mr. Wootton was careful to distinguish from drugs by putting them in a different chapter. The only compound medicine mentioned in the previous chapter on "noted drugs" is Tinct. cinchon. co., which falls naturally under cinchona itself. Clearly Mr. Wootton wished to emphasise this distinction, the ground of which he makes plain in his remarks on the etymology of the word "drug." He refers to the fact that formerly it meant not only simples but compounds, and declines to accept Skeat's view that "drugges" in one MS. of Chaucer means not drugs in general, but some kind of medicated sweetmeat. Skeat's gloss is indeed a curious one, since in his text of the poem he adopts the form "drogges," and it is certain that the word had for a long time the wider significance. In the preface to King James's Bible we read: "Men talke of Catholicon, the drugge that is in stead of all purges"; and Minsheu, under "Drugge," has "vide medicine," at which reference the definition given is "Medicine: drugge or physicke." But Mr. Wootton invariably uses the word in its modern sense, as defined in the Oxford English Dictionary:

"An original, simple, medicinal substance, organic or inorganic, whether used by itself in its natural condition or prepared by art or as an ingredient in a medicine or medicament."

This definition is important in view of the decision in the Phatolene case, and, though it is not new, it is well to recall it just now. But even in the great Dictionary itself the word is used more loosely than this, for "Pharmacopœia" is there defined as:

"A book containing a list of drugs, with directions for their preparation and identification."

Either "drugs" here includes more than simples, or the definition is curiously incomplete. Even dictionary-makers are not infallible.

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LIQUORS

Editorial Articles.

Vinous Medicines.

THE decision of the Magistrates at the County Police Court of Manchester, a report of which appears in this issue, convicting two duly qualified chemists and druggists of selling intoxicating liquor without a licence, is one of serious import to the retail drug-trade. The view taken by the Magistrates certainly conflicts with the prevailing practice, and it will, we think, equally be found not to be supported by the law should the question come up before the High Court on appeal. The prosecution was instituted by the police, who, as the agents of the local authorities, are now looking very sharply into these matters, because the revenue from licences goes to relieve local rates. The services of the county analyst were utilised to show that the article sold was not a medicated substance, but an intoxicating liquor. The evidence of the analyst on this point appears to have been followed by the Bench in the face of the fact that the analyst himself admitted that the liquor sold had been sufficiently medicated to render it unpotable as a beverage, and in opposition to independent evidence that the liquor was a drug. The institution of proceedings in questions of this kind has hitherto been regarded as within the exclusive domain of the Excise authorities, who have had the advantage of many years of departmental and judicial experience to guide them in the administration of the law. By the present prosecution the fact is brought home to the drug-trade that proceedings can be instituted also by the police. This in itself is a sufficiently serious matter, and one which makes it all the more necessary that the law thus capable of being invoked shall be properly administered. The defendants were charged with selling without licence "Wincarnis with Quinine," alleged by the prosecution to be an intoxicating liquor. The Wincarnis was proved on analysis to contain about 14 per cent. of alcohol and 1 grain of quinine per fluid ounce of the liquid. The Magistrates found that Wincarnis with Quinine, though not a beverage, is yet an intoxicating liquor, a decision which appears to us not only to be unsupported by the evidence as reported, but also to be at variance with common-sense and the plain meaning of language. It is also, we contend, not reconcilable with the section of the Act under which the prosecution was instituted. No person is liable for selling liquor without a licence unless it is a liquor designated in law "spirits," "wine," "beer," "sweets," or that it is an intoxicating liquor for the sale of which an Excise licence is necessary. Now it cannot be seriously contended that Wincarnis with Quinine is either spirits, wine, beer, or sweets. No person going into a licensed house to ask for a glass of one of these liquors would be served by any sane shopman with a glass of Wincarnis with Quinine. That it is also not a liquor for the sale of which by a duly qualified chemist and druggist an Excise licence is required to be taken out is a fact sufficiently proved by the practice, extending over many years, of the Excise authorities, who have declared that it is not excisable. It must be remembered that

this practice is not only based on the analysis of the constituents of the liquor made at the Government Laboratory and applied to the interpretation of the law by the responsible legal advisers of the Board of Customs and Excise, but Parliament itself, in passing its numerous Licensing Acts, must be taken to have known the practice and acquiesced in its continuance. The privileged position of duly qualified chemists and druggists in regard to the sale of medicated spirits is one that has been recognised by a long series of enactments, extending from the year 1743 (16 Geo. II., ch. 8, sec. 12) to the Licensing Consolidation Act of the present year, which comes into force on the 1st of next month. How the law has been interpreted by the Excise authorities is within the knowledge of all our readers. Any medicinal wines prepared in accordance with the directions of the British Pharmacopœia, and labelled to show from the dose that the wine is intended to be used as a medicine, have always been allowed to be sold by duly qualified chemists and druggists without a licence. In the case of quinine-wine the proportion of quinine hydrochloride required to the fluid ounce is 1 grain. For other medicated wines not made up according to the British Pharmacopœia the particular characteristics of each are looked to in determining whether chemists and druggists should be allowed to sell them without a licence. The ingredients of the liquor, so as to permit its use as a beverage, the price at which sold, and the dosage are all taken into account by the Excise authorities. If the decision in this case is to be accepted as final, it will in future be dangerous for chemists and druggists to sell without a licence such preparations as ipecacuanha-wine, or in less quantities than a reputed pint bottle! Now we venture to think that it would not only be intolerable to the trade, but little short of a public scandal, if the administration of an admittedly complex and highly technical branch of Excise law were all at once to be taken up by a body like the police, which however capable in discharging police duties, are wholly wanting in the training and experience which years of administrative practice have enabled the Excise authorities to accumulate. We see no public benefit which could possibly be attained by such an innovation. We believe it is not desired either by the public or by the Legislature; and we trust that, in the event of the Manchester decision being confirmed on appeal, steps will be taken without delay to replace the administrative system on the footing on which it has worked for so many years with satisfaction to the public and to the profession.

We may add that Messrs. Coleman & Co., Ltd., of Norwich, have been in communication with the Board of Customs and Excise in regard to the matter, and have received the following reply:

Copy.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 6th inst., I am directed by the Board of Customs and Excise to inform you that the sample of "Wincarnis with Quinine" forwarded to the Government Laboratory has been found on analysis to contain fully 1 grain of quinine hydrochloride per fluid oz.

So far as the Board are concerned, wine similar in preparation to the sample submitted can be sold by duly qualified chemists and druggists without an Excise wine-licence, provided that the label on the bottle shows from the doses that the article is intended to be sold as a medicine and not as a beverage.

The Board could not of course interfere in the event of proceedings being taken by any person not in the service of the Department. I return the certificate.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. P. BYRNE (Secretary).

Of course, retailers should perfectly understand that, pending the decision of the case on appeal, no change

whatever should be made in regard to the selling of medicinal wines, whether made according to the British Pharmacopœia or by private formulæ, which have been approved by the Revenue authorities as providing preparations that may be sold without a wine-licence. (See also p. 926.)

Bottling Spirits in Bond.

For the first time in the history of the bonded-warehouse regulations the bottling in bond of brandy, rum, and other foreign spirits for use on board ship is permitted by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise. Another concession of equal importance is permission to send out half-cases containing practically 1 gal. instead of the orthodox 2-gal. case of twelve bottles. The new regulation is as follows:

Spirits (except perfumed spirits) and foreign wines may be bottled for exportation in glass bottles or stone jars of any size provided that (with the exception noted below) not less than 1.78 liquid gal. be removed at any one time, or be contained in one case, and that no separate bottle or jar of less capacity than 1 gal. be exported uncased. British sweetened spirits or liqueurs may be bottled and packed for exportation as merchandise, or for shipment as stores, into cases of six bottles each, and containing not less than .89 of a liquid gal. All other spirits and foreign wines may be bottled and packed for shipment as stores into cases containing not less than .89 of a liquid gal., provided such cases are removed forthwith to a store-floor or delivered for immediate shipment as ships' stores. Each case, whether for exportation or shipment as stores, must contain bottles or jars of uniform size. Spirits or wines bottled in accordance with these directions may, on request, be packed in baskets or hampers, in the place of wooden cases, provided the wicker-work is so closely woven as to form complete cases, and the packages are properly secured with wire under Revenue seal. Metal drums may be used for the exportation of spirits under the conditions which apply to glass bottles or stone jars.

The insistence by the Revenue authorities to remove the ships' stores' cases to a proper store-floor or to the ship forthwith indicates the anxiety of officials to get these gallon cases out of the way and out of the ordinary bonded warehouse as soon as possible. No indication is afforded in this extension of bottling privileges of any alterations permitting bottling in bond for home consumption, nor is there likely to be until representative and continued pressure be applied. If medical comforts can be bottled in bond for use on board ship there is no valid reason why medical comforts cannot be bottled in bond for use on shore. Such bottling need not be done in an ordinary whisky warehouse, but in warehouses specially approved for bottling medicinal spirits. By so doing the Crown would save the additional administrative expense attendant upon the taking of account for drawback purposes, to say nothing of the inestimable advantage of preventing possible fraudulent drawbacks in the future. The location of the drug-trade in large centres facilitates the bottling operations being performed in bonded warehouses. Chemists are resolved not to rest until this urgently needed reform is accomplished, and this business placed on a footing different from that of wine and whisky. Whether the question be one of medicinal spirit or toilet preparation, the time is ripe for differentiation and fair treatment to the drug-trade.

Menthol.

THE steady and sustained advance in the price of menthol during the second half of the year just closing is a matter of considerable importance to manufacturing consumers, who may be at a loss to know whether to cover their requirements or hold aloof from the market. At the present time there is an undoubted scarcity of menthol on the spot, and during the last quarter of the year the

comparatively few holders have been able to exact repeatedly higher prices with almost each transaction, until today consumers have paid up to 11s. 9d. per lb. on the spot, which is an advance of about 3s. 6d. over the figures current in January. If the reports as to the material shortage in the Japanese crop prove correct, the end of the advance is not yet in sight.

The year now closing is remarkable for the fact that there has been a comparative absence of speculation in menthol, simply for the reason that past experience has proved very unfavourable to speculators, who have been misled by erroneous Japanese crop reports as to scarcity. The result has been that menthol has been left severely alone by those who formerly held stock and took an interest in its fluctuations. As it now appears, however, the operations of the two or three firms who had the courage of their opinions have proved favourable, as will be seen from the following table, in which we trace the principal movements of menthol and oil during the year :

demand to next August-September. We have compiled the following table from the monthly Japanese Trade Returns, showing the approximate amounts exported from Japan, with the values for the years 1903 to 1910 :

Year	Menthol		Peppermint Oil	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Lb.	£	Lb.	£
1903 ...	102,368	82,100	99,500	28,918
1904 ...	192,190	113,617	156,912	58,224
1905 ...	221,760	81,424	168,400	50,183
1906 ...	127,680	52,799	154,342	37,992
1907 ...	87,360	34,500	119,529	29,900
1908 ...	73,920	27,000	138,537	30,617
1909 ...	134,400	50,073	202,401	47,629
1910 (9 mo.)	103,040	41,400	136,637	45,200

It is interesting to recall that within the past decade the

1910	Menthol		Peppermint Oil	
	Spot	C.i.f.	Spot	C.i.f.
January ...	8s. 6d. to 8s. 8d.	8s. 5d. to 8s. 6d.	5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.	nom.
February ...	8s. 4d. to 8s. 9d.	8s. 1d.	5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.	nom.
March ...	8s. 5d. to 8s. 7d.	8s. 3d.	5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.	5s. to 5s. 1½d.
April ...	8s. 5d. to 8s. 6d.	8s. to 8s. 1½d.	5s. 2d. to 5s. 3d.	5s.
May ...	8s. 4d.	nom.	5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d.	nom.
June ...	8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.	8s. 3d. to 8s. 4½d.	5s. 2d. to 5s. 3d.*	5s. 1½d. to 5s. 3d.
July ...	8s. 5d. to 9s. 3d.	8s. 4½d. to 9s.	5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.	5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.
August ...	9s. 2d. to 9s. 6d.	9s. 7½d. to 9s. 10d.	5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.	5s. 7½d. to 5s. 8d.
September ...	9s. 5d. to 10s. 3d.	9s. 6d. to 9s. 10½d.	5s. 10d. to 6s. 3d.	5s. 7½d. to 5s. 9½d.
October ...	10s. 3d. to 10s. 9d.	10s. 1d. to 10s. 3d.	6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.	5s. 11d. to 6s. 3d.
November ...	10s. 7½d. to 11s. 3d.	10s. 5d. to 11s. 1d.	5s. 9d. to 6s. 6d.	6s. to 6s. 3d.
December ...	11s. to 11s. 9d.	10s. 6d. to 11s. 3d.	6s. 3d. to 6s. 5d.	5s. 9½d. to 6s. 1½d.

* 4s. 10d. to 4s. 11d. paid in auction without reserve.

It will be seen that from January to June quite narrow fluctuations characterised both menthol and oil, the demand being for consumption only, but during July one of those spasmodic flurries to which menthol is subject drove up prices about 10d. per lb., up to 9s. 3d. There was considerable buying at this period, mostly for Hamburg account, which was stimulated by the fact that the Japanese crop would be later than usual. The advance initiated in July steadily continued throughout the remainder of the year without any decided reactions.

It is common knowledge that the northern island of Japan—Hokkaido—is now the largest producer of peppermint, whereas in former years about 75 per cent. of the entire crop was grown in the Kobe district—viz., in the provinces of Uzen, Bingo, Bitchiu, and Bizen—where the crop was cut three times a year, first in July, second in August and early September, and third in September and early October. But in Hokkaido there is only one cutting—in October and early November. Definite reports came to hand in September reporting a serious deficiency in this year's crop owing to floods, and the revised estimates for the Hokkaido district were placed at 180,000 kin (kin = 1.32 lb.), or 238,104 lb., these figures including the stocks carried over from the previous year. Of this quantity 80,000 kin (105,824 lb.) is said to be menthol, and the remaining 100,000 kin (132,280 lb.) peppermint oil. At 60 lb. to the case, this works out at 1,763 cases of menthol, whereas, according to careful calculation of the average consumption over a series of years, it is estimated that slightly over 2,000 cases will be required to supply the

smallest quantity of menthol exported from Japan was about 67,000 lb. in 1901, while the price in 1902 was the highest ever recorded, business being done in single-case lots at 27s. 6d. per lb.

The following are the official figures taken from the Annual Statement of Trade showing the imports (subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent.) into the United States during the past three years :

1907	1908	1909
20,665 lb.	20,183 lb.	23,975 lb.
\$ 33,863	\$ 33,240	\$ 36,963

These figures are for the fiscal years ending June 30, and show that the average imports during the three years were 21,600 lb. The greater proportion of these shipments was made direct from Japan, the remainder coming from London and Hamburg. It would not be surprising, however, to find that the United States imports this year have increased. In fact, the world's consumption of menthol appears to be increasing. The monthly official exports from Japan published in this journal show a considerable increase in 1910 as compared with the previous two years. This has been brought about by the fact that the higher prices and improved European demand has brought out the stock accumulations of the previous crops in Japan.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The annual report of the Local Government Board (Part II.) for 1909-10, which was issued this week, deals with (a) County Council administration, (b) public health and local administration, (c) local taxation and valuation.

The section referring to the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts is one which particularly interests our readers. The total number of analyses made under these Acts in 1909 was 98,544, an increase of 2,880 over the previous year, while the percentage of samples reported against was 7.5 per cent., as compared with 8.5 per cent. for 1908, a lower percentage than has ever been recorded previously. The number of samples of drugs examined was 3,347, of which 231 were reported against, the proportion being 6.9 per cent., against 9 per cent. in 1908. A special note is made of the fact that a sample of "glycerin" consisted of a solution of invert-sugar, and that dispensing was tested in eighty-eight cases, eleven being reported against. Camphorated-oil samples taken numbered 527, and in thirty-eight cases deficiency was found, while four contained synthetic camphor.

British-made Morphine.

A correspondent of "The Times," in the course of an article dealing with China and the opium-trade, states that there is a significant aspect of this question which touches our national righteousness very closely. At a meeting of the Hong-Kong Legislative Council held on October 27, the following resolution was moved by one of the unofficial members (the Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart):

"That this Council desires respectfully to draw the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the port of origin (London) of all the morphine and one-third of the compounds of opium entering this Colony; and humbly prays him to lay before Parliament the propriety of assisting this Government in its endeavours to discourage the opium-vice in its most injurious form by restricting the export from England of the means of gratifying it."

In rejecting this resolution as involving criticism of his Majesty's Government, Sir F. H. May, the acting Governor, said that—

"the question had received consideration from his Majesty's Government, and he imagined, although he had no authority for saying so, that probably the reason his Majesty's Government had not taken action to prohibit the export of morphine was that such isolated action would be futile. It is necessary for those countries which manufacture morphine to come to an agreement to co-operate with each other in order to make any action effective."

Salvarsan.

No sooner has Ehrlich's famous "606" remedy for syphilis been placed on the market than we hear from several quarters that it is not a cure. Independent British and French authorities say so, and in reviewing a book on the treatment of *Spirillum* infections (to which syphilis belongs) by Ehrlich and Hata (discoverers of "606"), "The Lancet" says:

Ehrlich has never asserted that the results of treatment by "606" were permanent, whatever may have been hoped; and since this book was published articles have appeared in Germany urging that ordinary cases of syphilis should be submitted to the usual mercurial routine, with doses of "606" two or three times to accelerate the effects of treatment. From neither one nor the other, nor from both, can we at present promise a permanent cure. Yet Ehrlich and Hata deserve our gratitude, they have so enormously increased our power of dealing with this intractable disease.

What the remedy undoubtedly does quickly and surely is to heal syphilitic sores and the like, and although there is room for caution in the use of the remedy and insufficient evidence for considering it to be a specific in all cases, it is yet too soon to say anything to condemn it. In these circumstances we welcome the publication by Mr. H. K. Lewis of a book on the remedy by Dr. W. Harrison Martindale and Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, in which the chemistry and therapeutics of "606" are fully and impartially dealt with. The subject of the organic arsenic compounds is one with which Dr. Martindale is exceptionally familiar, as his valuable communication on the subject to the last International Congress of Applied Chemistry testified, and in this book he tells dispensing-chemists exactly what they will need to know about the remedy and how to dispense it. The medical side is also very fully treated. The book is well illustrated and is published at 5s. net.

Cancer.

SIR ALFRED PEARCE GOULD, K.C.V.O., M.S., F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, chose "Cancer" as the subject for his Bradshaw lecture at the Royal College of Surgeons. Cancer, it was stated, occurs in all races of men, and, indeed, in all vertebrates, including birds, reptiles, and fishes. The disease cannot be attributed to environmental conditions, although such factors are not without influence, as seen in the liability of chimney-sweeps and workers in x-ray, tar and petroleum industries. The fact that there is no known instance of an external infective organism for which Koch's conditions of proof is necessary makes the parasitic theory of cancer fail to be even a satisfactory working hypothesis. Cancer can be transferred from host to host, but successful grafting from animal to animal is far more difficult than the inoculation of microbic disease, and, further, cancer cannot be grafted on to an animal of another species. The malignant growth is always of definitely marked cellular parentage, of which it retains the characteristic features—a distinction from all other infective and parasitic diseases.

The living cancer-cell is the essential part of every cancerous growth, for when the cell dies it is impossible for any of the parts, agencies, or faculties of cancer to be excited or developed. In a successful graft the centrally placed cells die, but the peripheral portion of the transplanted tissue excites the surrounding fibrous tissue to form a support (stroma) for the tumour, whose soft tissues are wholly developed directly from the implanted living cancer-cells of the graft. Transfer of cancer from mouse to mouse is impossible if the vitality of the cancer-cells is impaired by pounding or by heat. On the other hand, inoculated infective granulomata shows the fundamental difference that it is the host-tissue itself from which further growth results. A study of the cancer-cells demonstrates that it is only a variation of a normal cell, for it possesses neither in structure nor in powers anything not found in the healthy cell. The established facts show that cancer-cells possess a great power of continuous multiplication, retaining inherited limitations to type of cells among which they first appear, but they develop and differentiate but little and irregularly in a manner neither purposeful nor effective. The brilliant study by Walker, Moore, Farmer, and their followers, of nuclear divisions in cancer seemed to promise, in the theory that cancer was a gametoid tissue, the establishment of a firm footing for the nature of the disease; but it must be admitted that the hypothesis provides no key to the riddle.

Beckton has shown recently that the tissue-cells of man contain, with particular exceptions, certain granules, known as Altmann's granules, which are invariably absent in the cancerous growth proper. If this observation is confirmed it will not only be a very useful diagnostic character, but will also establish a morphological difference between cancer-cells and most normal cells, and afford anatomical proof that the former are not embryonic cells.

Little is known of the intracellular metabolism of the cancer-cell, which seems to depart but little from the chemistry of health; yet it cannot be doubted that its special biological characters are inseparably linked with some intracellular chemical properties. Mottram finds the potassium content of the red corpuscles of cancerous patients is approximately double that of healthy persons, although the amount of sodium is unchanged. Bashford has effected the artificial conversion of the malignant tumour of carcinoma into the soft cellular growths of sarcoma. This, as also the intimate connection shown between cancer-cells and the cells of the individual, make one unable to recognise in cancer an independent growth, parasitic or otherwise. Nor is it possible to see a return to the embryonic growth, with its orderly sequence of growth and development.

Cancer is cell-life that is disorderly, irregular, and with a minimum of development. It is a result of a breach or

failure of a fundamental cell-law—a law so majestic that obedience to it results in perfect health and disobedience to it means all the inscrutable woes of the dread disease. Cancer undoubtedly arises in cells that are growing or have grown old, but senility is not a necessary condition, and, indeed, is not favourable to it. The greater frequency in women is due to the special liability of the sex to disease of the generative organs. Age, chronic irritation, x-rays, alcohol—all so-called causes of cancer—agree in being conditions that deteriorate the evolution of the individual cell and apparently lessen the latter's hold over the great primal cell-law. Cases of the disappearance of cancerous growths mentioned show that there is cure of cancer, apart from operative removal, and the lecturer concluded by stating that "when the biologist shall know the laws that govern cell-growth, with a knowledge akin in its sweep and accuracy to that of the astronomer, he will have the power to prevent, to control, and to cure cancer."

Japanese Peppermint.

AN interesting communication by Professor Dr. H. Thoms, F.C.S., appears in the "Berichte der Deutschen Pharm. Gesellschaft" (1910, 424), in regard to Japanese peppermint,



Mentha canadensis, var. *piperascens*.

which he has cultivated on the experimental herb-farm at the Pharmazeutische Institut, Steglitz, near Berlin. It is pointed out that the cultivation of peppermint in Japan* is

* The date at which this cultivation commenced may to some extent be placed correctly by the fact that the "Daiso-Rui-Shu-Ho," published during the years 806-809 of our calendar, contains no reference to peppermint, while in the "Shin-J-Ho" of Yasuyori, published in 984, it is described under the name *Megusa*, the vernacular for eye-plant, as the herb was used for the production of a water used in eye-affections.—EDITOR C. & D.

much older than that in any other country. The Japanese plants have usually been known as *Mentha arvensis* var. *piperascens*; but Briquet gives this name to another plant, and describes the Japanese peppermint as *Mentha canadensis* var. *piperascens*. Dr. Thoms distilled the essential oil from the plants grown. The first crop was obtained at the end of July 1910, before the flowers had formed, and the plants were distilled in the fresh condition. The yield of oil obtained by steam-distillation was 0.087 per cent., or 0.524 per cent. of the dry weight of the plants. A second distillation yielded 0.091 per cent. (0.535 per cent. on the dry weight). The August plants, distilled when in full flower, yielded 0.076 per cent., or 0.455 per cent. on the dry weight.

During the growth of the plant a hostile fungus appeared, especially on the under-surface of the leaves. This was the well-known *Puccinia menthae*. It was best dealt with by spraying with a 1-per-cent. solution of copper sulphate. The following table shows the great similarity between oil distilled in Japan and the oil distilled from the plants cultivated and distilled in Germany:

	Japanese Oil	German Distilled Oil
Sp. gr.	$d_{21}^{\circ} = 0.8998$	$d_{23}^{\circ} = 0.8976$
Freezing-point	$+ 10^{\circ}$ $+ 10.5^{\circ}$	$+ 8^{\circ}$ $+ 8^{\circ}$
Rotation at 21°	$- 36.75^{\circ}$	$- 31.85^{\circ}$
Acid-value	4.42	2.28
Ester-value	22.4	16.2
Saponification-value of the essential [acetylated] oil	263.5	264-265
Combined menthol	6.23%	4.50%
Total menthol	73%	73.4-73.7%
Free menthol	66.77	68.9-69.2%

It remains to be seen whether this plant can be successfully cultivated in Germany or the German colonies to compete with the native-distilled oil. The importance of the trade between Germany and Japan is shown by the following details: In 1905 80,000 lb. of menthol and 50,000 lb. of peppermint oil were exported from Yokohama, Osaka, and Kobe. In 1906 Yokohama alone exported 30,000 lb. of menthol, and, according to Schimmel & Co., the total output in Japan for the year 1905 was about 215,000 kilos. of oil and menthol. In 1907 this fell to 102,000 kilos., and in 1910 it was about 130,000 kilos.

"Our Farm."

UNDER this title "The Globe" on December 19 printed the following rhyme, the *motif* being Mr. J. C. Umney's paper on peppermint which was read before an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society last week:

If you're tired of smoky London and are anxious for a change,

If your general health is causing you alarm,
I'm sure that quite the best thing you can do is to arrange
To spend a quiet week-end on our farm.

It's just about the season when it's looking at its best;

So pack your boxes up and come away.

You'll find it full of objects that are sure to interest;

You'll derive a deal of profit from your stay.

It's a nice little farm;

You will rave about its charm

Before you've been there long, there's not a doubt.

For it somehow soothes the soul

Through the orchard just to stroll,

When the blossoms of the peppermint are out.

On each fine chestnut-tree

Marrons glacés you will see:

(They have benefited by the recent showers).

And I'm glad to say at last

That our toffee's ripening fast,

Oh you'd love a little farm like ours.

Our almond-rock was backward last July, I must admit;

But guano brought it round again all right.

The neighbours say our chocolate is the best they ever bit:

Our caramels this year are quite a sight.

So come away from London; look us up some afternoon;

And help us in the jujube-field, my boy,

Going homeward in the evening 'neath the peaceful harvest moon.

That's the sort of thing you're certain to enjoy.

Refrain as before.

Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House, London, W., on Thursday, December 15, Professor H. B. Dixon, F.R.S. (President), in the chair. It was announced that the Faraday Lecture would be delivered by Professor Theodore Richards, probably on June 15, 1911, in the lecture theatre of the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, W.

STUDIES OF ENZYME ACTION

was the principal title of the first five papers read, all of them by Dr. H. E. Armstrong and his collaborators. Premising his remarks with a warning to the President that he would not allow any one of the five papers to be printed in the Society's "Transactions" unless he was allowed to use the term "cane-sugar" in place of "sucrose" (the name for cane-sugar insisted on in all the Society's publications), Dr. Armstrong proceeded to point out that as the series of aliphatic monohydric alcohols is ascended, the properties characteristic of the group—such as their precipitating power for solutions of sodium chloride, and their capacity for inhibiting fermentation—increased, and this was also the case as regards their influence on the activity of enzymes. A new method of preparing active enzymes was then described. It consists in crushing up the fresh plant-material into a paste and treating it in a centrifugal machine, when it is found that the bulk of the enzyme remains attached to the clean fibrous dry residue. Working in this way with laurel-leaves a preparation active towards prulaurisin, but having no action on amygdalin, was obtained. This must contain the active β constituent of almond emulsin, and is to be named *prunase*, which will replace the name emulsin as the typical β -glucosidolytic enzyme, emulsin being now known to be a complex mixture of enzymes, including *prunase*. Using this new method of preparing enzymes, the authors have investigated a great variety of plants and have tried their preparations on the four typical glucosides amygdalin, mandelonitrile glucoside, salicin, and phaseolunatin (Dr. Armstrong calls this linamarin), and have thus been enabled to classify the enzymes present in these plants. The *Lotus* species examined are the most interesting in containing enzymes which are highly active towards all four glucosides. In the discussion which followed Dr. Armstrong suggested that cyanogenetic glucosides probably act as stimulants to the plants in which they occur, since they are most commonly found in very quick-growing species. The President assured Dr. Armstrong that, rather than miss five such interesting papers, the Society's editor would swallow "cane-sugar."

Messrs. Pickard and Kenyon followed with a paper on "The Rotations of the Simplest Secondary Alcohols of the Fatty Series," in which they drew attention to a number of anomalous rotations.

MESOTHORIUM

was the subject of the last paper, read by Mr. Soddy. This is one of the mysterious new elements present in the Ceylon mineral thorianite, which are chemically inseparable and indistinguishable from barium, and are only recognisable by the radio-activity they confer on the barium sulphate with which they are carried out of solution from thorianite residues.

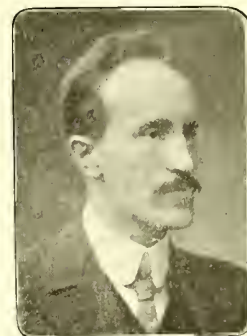
GERMAN QUACKERY BILL.—The Reichstag Committee, which is considering the Bill against "abuses in the healing profession," opened its proceedings on December 13, when cognisance was taken of the inquiries and amendments addressed to the Government by various party representatives. For the next meeting in the new year, the Imperial Chancellor has been requested to supply data with regard to the number of cases in which judgment has been passed during the past ten years against qualified and against unqualified practitioners respectively. Information has also been promised as to the principles followed hitherto in regard to the classification of proprietaries in the list of obnoxious "secret medicines" and the number of cases in which protests against the decision of the Bundesrat have been attended with success. Dr. Fassbender, a member of the committee, will request information as to the number of homœopathic doctors practising in Germany, and the number of qualified practitioners who make a speciality of physico-dietetical cures.

Winter Session.

Association Presidents.

ONE of the most notable Scottish pharmaceutical families is that of the Gilmours of Fife. Four brothers, Andrew, William, David, and James,

were apprenticed to the drug-trade, but Mr. James Gilmour forsook the pestle and mortar for the pulpit. The remaining triumvirate distinguished themselves in Scottish pharmacy, and Mr. David Gilmour is still with us as a member of the Pharmaceutical Council. Mr. James Lennox, the President of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association, is a son of Mr. Gilmour's sister; and of the same generation as Mr. Lennox there are five Gilmours who have qualified as chemists. Mr. Lennox served his apprenticeship with his uncle, the late Mr. Andrew Gilmour, of Dunfermline, and he was afterwards a junior assistant in Edinburgh, where he became a prizeman of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, and studied at the Heriot-Watt College and with Mr. W. B. Cowie. He passed the Minor examination in 1896. Subsequently he was for some time with Mr. John Hallaway, of Carlisle. Then in 1897 he returned to Edinburgh, and was in the Princes Street pharmacy of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co. until 1901. In August of that year he took over the Kelvin-side branch pharmacy of the late Mr. John McMillan, and has done well in it. He has been an active member of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association all the time he has been at Kelvin-side, and acted as its Secretary. He was also General Secretary of the now defunct Glasgow Chemists' Trade Association. His election to the presidency was a well-deserved compliment, as Mr. Lennox has toiled hard in all departments of the Association's work.



MR. J. LENNOX.

Brief Records.

Society of Chemical Industry.—A meeting of the Liverpool Section was held in the theatre of the Liverpool University Chemical Laboratories on December 14, when Mr. Walter Reid (President of the Society) read a paper on *Some Chemical Aspects of the Fire at the Brussels Exhibition*. He exhibited some curious specimens obtained from the ruins of the British Section, showing interesting effects of the chemical reactions of various substances upon one another at high temperatures. Mr. Arthur Carey occupied the chair.

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association.—Among those present at the meeting held at the Star and Garter Hotel on December 14 were Messrs. Dunn (in the chair), Hunt (Wellington), Forster, Gibson, Phillips, Stanway, Fellows, N. Hunt, and Coleman. The Secretary stated that he had written a letter of congratulation to Mr. Glyn-Jones upon his election, and then read the reply which had been received. A discussion upon pharmaceutical topics followed, in which Messrs. Gibson, Phillips, Coleman, and Dunn took part.

Dundee C. A. and A. Association.—Mr. J. H. Thomson (Hon. President) took the chair at a meeting held in Mather's Hotel on Friday evening, December 16, when Mr. Wm. Duncan, F.C.S., Edinburgh, gave a lecture on *Insectivorous Plants*. He explained the different methods by which the sundews, butterworts, bladderworts, and pitcher-plants contrived to prey upon insect life. Native and foreign species, with their characteristic features, were illustrated by means of the lantern. A good representation of the senior members was present along with the juniors, who had their annual social evening on December 14.

The B.P. as a Standard.—Mr. E. J. Brown presided at a meeting of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, December 14, when there was a debate on the question *Should the British Pharmacopœia be the Standard under the Food and Drugs Acts?* Mr. Archibald Currie took the affirmative side, stating that the standard of purity which the B.P. sets up is easily attainable commercially, and to get over the difficulty in regard to substances mentioned in the B.P. which are also used in the arts they should easily be supplied under existing conditions by appropriate labelling or personal explanation at the time of sale. Mr. Rutherford Hill took the negative. He said that while there is no dispute

as to the B.P. being a standard, there are strong reasons why it should not be regarded as the exclusive standard. He advanced several of his reasons. While it is true that the B.P. is an authoritative book in the matter of purity-tests, it must be remembered that this is only in so far as it provides a convenient guide to prescribers and dispensers. He quoted Dickens v. Randerson, in which the Judge did not regard the B.P. as the exclusive standard under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. He pointed out that under Section 6, Sub-section (1), of the 1875 Act it is provided that it is no offence to add any matter or ingredient to a drug for the purpose of making the preparation a commercial article fit for carriage or consumption and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight, or measure of the drug or concealing an inferior quality. That is to say, they might add a sweetening or flavouring ingredient, or they might add alcohol or another preservative substance. In short, before there can be a sale to the prejudice of the purchaser so as to constitute an infringement of the Acts there must be possible injury to health or a fraudulent intention to deceive. The enforcement of the B.P. as a standard under the Acts would stagnate pharmacy, because no sooner is a new edition issued than practical pharmacists set about devising improvements, and it is the practice for these, in most instances, to come into immediate general use. As an example he mentioned the improved formula for fluid extract of nux vomica devised by Greenish and Smith in 1901, and now universally adopted, although not yet authorised by the B.P. He considered that it would be absurd to insist upon the B.P. standard for cream of tartar, syrup, soft soap, sherry wine, liquor bismuthi, chloric ether, liquefied carbolic acid, hydrochloric acid, sodium chloride, or turpentine. He added, however, that it would be a public advantage to have standards drawn up under the Acts, and for that purpose he advocated the appointment of a commission, including representatives from the General Medical Council, the Pharmaceutical Societies of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom. Other speakers were Messrs. Forret, Cowie, Murray, Rowland, Plenderleith, Thomson, Brander, Watson, and the President. Mr. Hill and Mr. Currie replied, and on a vote the negative was carried by a majority of two.

The Training of the Pharmacist was the subject discussed by the members of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association at the meeting held at 51 West Regent Street, Glasgow, on Thursday evening, December 15. Mr. James Lennox (President), in opening the discussion, after referring to the correspondence on the subject in the *C. & D.* and its contemporaries, said, as regards the Preliminary examination, that it is impracticable to impose it before the apprenticeship is entered upon, however desirable that may be. He had never ceased to regret that the Pharmaceutical Society had given up its own Preliminary examination, and said that the high standard had sent the best men into Medicine. He considered that three years should elapse between the Preliminary and Qualifying examinations, and mentioned that in Scotland most apprentices come from the country, where, if the doctors do not do their own dispensing, they get good training in dispensing, and therefore in pharmacy. Many of these lads, having had good practical training, could, after a short course of lectures, pass the Qualifying examination in materia medica and pharmacy. He favoured this order in preference to taking purely scientific subjects first, and suggested that candidates should be allowed to take the subjects as they choose in two sittings. The President also spoke of the Major examination, protesting against it being used to make analytical chemists. It should be to produce men who know all about pharmacy, and he suggested a new subject, "Historical Pharmacy," for which Wootton's "Chronicles of Pharmacy" would form an excellent text-book. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Laing, Craig, McKay, Stronach, Black, J. P. Gilmour, and Lothian. In his speech, Mr. Gilmour emphasised the difference in the training of the past and the systematic training which is now demanded. This is an evolution of the needs of modern education, and we as pharmacists have to adapt ourselves to the improved condition of education. With regard to the more complete or higher standard demanded by the Preliminary, he pointed out that the tendency is for all Preliminary examinations to increase in stringency, and that even now some of the examinations accepted by the Pharmaceutical Society do not demand sufficient mathematics to carry a man through the Minor. He did not think it necessary to pass the Preliminary before apprenticeship, but a period should elapse between it and the Qualifying examination. He could not help feeling that if British pharmacists had been educated in the past as well as their Continental confrères for the last 100 years, they would be in a much better position than now. Mr. Lothian's experience convinced him that the difference in the standards of the old Preliminary and the examinations now accepted was too big

a jump, and accounted for so few men entering the trade at this time. He greatly deplored the lack of proper training during apprenticeship; it placed teachers at a great disadvantage. With regard to the scheme to be submitted by the Society, he hoped the change would be gradual. He felt it would be necessary if the examination was divided that the pure science should be taken first.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

The third meeting of the session was held in the Chemical Club Room, Victoria Hotel, on Wednesday, December 14. The hour—8.30 p.m.—had been specially arranged to suit the convenience of the retail men, but the response on the part of Manchester retailers was meagre. A goodly contingent of members of the Salford Association, with which Association a joint meeting had been arranged, brought the attendance up to about two dozen. A very successful meeting resulted. Mr. J. C. Kidd (Vice-President) occupied the chair, and letters of apology were read from the President (Mr. G. S. Woolley), from Mr. J. Woodruff Walton (Vice-President), and from Mr. J. Rymer Young. The Secretary read a number of communications which he had received, and it was recommended that the Federation surplus be given to the Benevolent Fund. Mr. C. Brown then read some observations on cancelling of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association Scholarship awarded to his assistant, Mr. H. Levi (as reported in the *C. & D.*, December 17, p. 903). Among the letters read was one by Mr. Brown to Mr. Bremridge, in which he asked what would have happened if Mr. Levi had won the scholarship last year (when he was only nineteen years old). To this Mr. Bremridge replied that it would have made "no difference." This was considered the most absurd part of the regulations, as Mr. Levi would have had twelve months to wait after finishing his course before he could sit for the Minor. The meeting then resolved to address the Pharmaceutical Council on the matter.

Mr. A. L. Blain next spoke on the advantages of having an official representative on the Retail Traders' Association, and the meeting appointed Mr. Blain, who will thus be a member of both Councils, as its official representative.

Mr. Bates then addressed the meeting on the subject for the evening—namely,

"IS A LOCAL ASSOCIATION OF ANY USE TO THE RETAIL PHARMACIST?"

"Yes," he replied, "if the retail pharmacist will make use of it." Mr. Bates referred to the objections given by retailers for keeping aloof from the Association, such as "meetings too scientific," "held at an awkward time," "never got any good out of them," "run by a clique," "more for wholesalers than retailers," etc., and said the average retailer's life, with hours from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., and four to five hours on Sunday, consists of shop and bed. These hours of business were absurd, and left no time for social life, and tended to narrow one's whole outlook. He was inclined to think that the real reason for their apathy was pure cussedness or selfishness. But he thought there was point in the complaint that the members of Council were always the same old lot, and it would stimulate fresh interest if fresh members of Council were elected and the offices, including the presidential chair, were made to go round. With a view to capturing all the qualified men in the district, he suggested dividing the city into six parts, with two members of Council to each division, to keep in constant touch with the qualified men, whether employers or not. The syllabus should not be too highly technical on the one hand, nor too purely commercial on the other. He urged on them the necessity of developing a trade section, and suggested the holding of scientific alternately with trade meetings, the latter to begin at 9 p.m. to suit the retail men. There should be a professional reporter for the trade journals, who would also, when the subject was suitable, insert a brief notice in the local papers. They should be willing and ready to hear all or any cult which interests itself in pharmacy, such as Ucalism, Giffordism, Neathercoatism, etc., and there should be an address by one member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society yearly. He suggested the co-option as members of Council of local or divisional Secretaries, so as to keep in touch with headquarters and be in a state of readiness to take

action when necessary in the interests of the calling. All classes of the trade should be represented, with a sprinkling of wholesale for co-operation in matters of mutual interest. Finally, the Association should be aggressive, and take in hand such things as the regulation of the absurdly long hours of business, unprofitable proprietaries, and so forth.

Mr. Lane, Mr. Butchers, Mr. Simmons (President, Salford Association), Mr. Grier (Secretary), Mr. Blain, Mr. Lewis, and the Chairman spoke, and Mr. Bates replied he had every sympathy with the idea of forming an Assistants' Association, which he felt sure could be made of great use to assistants and apprentices in Manchester, Salford, and district.

Festivities.

C.A.A. Smoker.

THE usual fortnightly social of the Chemists' Assistants' Association, which took the form of a smoking-concert, was held at 73 Newman Street, London, W., on December 15, with Mr. Everson in the chair. There was a good attendance, and an excellent programme was gone through. Messrs. Grange, Weight, Thompson, Malone, Millner, Latreille, and Everson contributed songs, while recitations, piano-recitals, or humorous items were given by Messrs. Crossley-Holland, Phillips, Lownsbrough, and Barbour. Thanks to the artists terminated the proceedings. A collection was made during the evening on behalf of the Benevolent Fund.

Dinner.

THE Surgical Hosiery Co., Ltd., Nottingham, entertained their staff to dinner at the Arboretum Rooms, Nottingham, on December 16, when a company numbering about 140 were present. Mr. E. Hutchinson (chairman of the company), who presided, was supported by his co-directors. When dinner was over a pleasant surprise was sprung upon Mr. R. Hutchinson, the firm's managing director, by Mr. Bisset, who, after a neat explanatory speech, presented Mr. Hutchinson with a handsome three-quarter-size portrait in oils. The incident, which took the gathering by surprise, caused more excitement than any other event during the evening. The musical programme was particularly enjoyable, and the company's first dinner proved to be an unqualified success.

Whist.

A MOST successful whist-drive was held by the Oldham Pharmaceutical Association at the Café Monico on December 13, when sixty-six members and friends competed for the handsome prizes. After twenty hands of whist had been played, the prizes were awarded as follows: *Ladies*.—First (salad-bowl), Mrs. Pearson; second (biscuit-barrel), Mrs. Sampson; third (jelly-dish), Miss F. Ashton; fourth (a pair of vases), Mrs. Jones. *Gentlemen*.—First (silver-cased fountain-pen), Mr. Jones; second (Morocco cigar-case), Mr. Yates; third (trump-indicator), Mr. H. S. Butterworth; fourth (fruit-knife), Mr. E. Holgate. There was some remarkably close scoring, only six points separating the first and last of the prize-winners. Refreshments were served during the interval, and the presentation of the prizes by Mr. Yates and Mr. Lees brought a most enjoyable evening to a close.

Dublin Retail Drug Association.

AN enjoyable reunion was held on December 17 by the members and friends of this Association at the Café Cairo, Grafton Street. Dr. J. A. Walsh, ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and Chairman of the Association, was assisted in his reception of the visitors by the members of the sub-committee, Sir Thomas W. Robinson, Ph.C., Mr. Owen Walls, Ph.C. (Upper Sackville Street), Dr. Barnes, and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Victor E. Hanna, Ph.C.). Tea and light refreshments were served during the evening. The entertainment opened with a pianoforte-solo played by Mr. J. W. Magrath, who presided over the accompaniments throughout the evening. Miss Fannie Wells, daughter of Mr. W. F. Wells, sang "Purple Pansies" (Noel) and "Sea Fancies" (Johnston). Miss May Walsh sang "I Know a Lovely Garden" (Guy D'Hardelot) and, responding to an encore, gave Medcalf's "Absent." The other artists included Messrs. Maiben and Manning (mandolinists), Miss L. Jackson-Jones (Vandeleur Academy Scholar), Miss Victoria Whittaker and her sister Miss Lilian Whittaker, Miss F. I. Stevenson, Miss Vera Gore, and Messrs. Fitzpatrick, C. F. Cornwall, H. Jauncey (St. Patrick's Cathedral), Robert Nicol, H. Stewart Coe (Feis Gold Medallist), P. J. Hoey (humorist), J. A. Walsh (Feis Gold Medallist), and J. C. O'Farrell, Ph.C.

Practical Notes and Formulae.

Elixir of Lithium and Hydrangea, C.F.

Lithium salicylate	600 grains
Lithium benzoate	300 grains
Fluid extract of hydrangea ...	7½ oz.
Alcohol (95-per-cent.)	7½ oz.
Aromatic elixir to make	40 oz.

Dissolve the lithium salts in aromatic elixir 25 oz., add the alcohol to the liquid extract of hydrangea, and mix all together. After twenty-four hours filter if necessary.

Dose: One to two teaspoonfuls, well diluted with water, between meals and at bedtime.

Domestic Cleaning-liquid.

THE following formula is highly recommended in an American journal as a domestic cleaning-liquid, under the title of "Dirt-eater":

Soft-soap	1 lb.
Spirit	8 oz.
Water	16 oz.

Dissolve and mix with an equal volume of carbon tetrachloride.

Humanised Milk, C.F.

The new edition of the "Canadian Formulary" gives the following recipe for preparing humanised milk, which, it is suggested, could be prepared at the pharmacy and supplied to customers:

Milk-powder	100 grains
Cow's milk	2 oz.
Cream	½ oz.
Distilled water	2 oz.

Triturate the milk-powder with the water and transfer to a bottle containing the milk and cream. Immerse the bottle in water, heated to 100° F., for fifteen minutes, after which transfer to a suitable vessel and heat quickly to boiling.

The milk-powder referred to is a mixture of compound pancreatic powder 35 parts, powdered sugar of milk 955 parts; the compound pancreatic powder (peptonising-powder) being made by triturating together pancreatin 1 part, sodium bicarbonate 4 parts.

Killing Rats and Fleas.

CAPTAIN STEVENSON, of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, has conducted experiments with hydrocyanic acid as a fumigant for destroying rats and fleas in plague-infected houses. So far as the process for the freeing of clothing from fleas and other vermin is concerned, Captain Stevenson reports favourably upon it as cheap and efficient. Its use in this direction is, under proper precautions, attended with comparatively little danger to human life. As regards the disinfection of rat-infested houses by means of hydrocyanic-acid fumes the investigator comes to conclusions not so satisfactory. In crowded localities the process cannot be safely made use of, as the fumes are liable to spread to contiguous houses and the gas may pass along rat-runs from one dwelling to another. There is danger also to those engaged in carrying out the process, and skilled supervision is always essential. Rats and mice are, however, readily killed by the gas.

Kaolin Poultice.

COMPLAINTS have been made that the formula for cataplasm of kaolin in the United States Pharmacopœia is unsatisfactory in some minor points. Dr. P. E. Hommell, before the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, raised the question of improving the preparation, and embodied in his paper the following formula, which, he states, yields "a very smooth, desirable product":

Kaolin	550 grams
Glycerite of boroglycerin ...	261 grams
Glycerin	181 grams
Methyl salicylate	2 grams
Thymol	0.5 gram.
Oil of peppermint	0.5 gram

Heat the kaolin for an hour at 212° F., mix with the boric acid, then the glycerin and boroglycerin, and finally the thymol dissolved in the methyl salicylate and peppermint oil. The mass is well beaten to make it homogeneous.

[The glycerite of boroglycerin is made by heating boric acid 31 grams in 46 grams of glycerin until dissolved, and making up to 100 grams with glycerin.]

Medical Gleanings.

Abrasion of the Cornea.

THE conjunctival sac must be washed with warm boracic lotion, and atropine ointment (1 grain to the ounce) inserted between the lids. The eye should be kept tied up until the surface has healed. If there is photophobia, a shade may be worn over the good eye, or dark glasses used, a pad of wool being placed between the glass over the bad eye sufficiently thick to keep the lid closed.—*The Hospital*.

Beverages for the Gouty.

ROUGH CIDER (that is, the completely fermented apple-juice) agrees well with most gouty subjects, says Dr. A. P. Luff. It contains but a small percentage of alcohol, is free from sugar, and its acidity is chiefly due to malic acid, which passes into the circulation in the form of alkaline malates, which in their turn are converted in the kidneys into alkaline carbonates, and excreted as such, thereby increasing the elimination of urates.

Rheumatoid Arthritis.

THE treatment of rheumatoid arthritis has been the subject of a correspondence in the "British Medical Journal," various recommendations having been made. Dr. H. J. Thorp, Ipswich, gives the following:

Ammon. chlor.	...	...	gr. xv.
Potass. iodidi	...	...	gr. iij.
Ac. carbol.	...	...	gr. iss.
Sp. menth. pip.	...	...	mv.
Aq. chlorof. ad	...	...	3j.
Glycerin.	...	...	3ss.

Misce. Ter die sumend. ex aquâ.

Use sulphur as an aperient.

Guaiacol.	...	...	5j.
Tr. iodi...	...	...	svij.

Misce. Ft. lin.

To be painted on the affected joints night and morning.

The Effects of Haschisch.

HASCHISCH, as administered in the East, is associated with delirium and fantastic dreams which it has not been possible to obtain by the employment of *Cannabis indica* in Western countries. Dr. M. V. Ball, in the "Therapeutic Gazette," contends that this is due to the fact that haschisch preparations as used in the East contain other and stronger drugs. The acute manias, if traceable at all to ganja or haschisch, are due probably to the hyoscyamus and opium contained in these preparations. The conclusion arrived at is that there is no proof that *Cannabis indica* extract by itself, taken internally, or even smoked, causes a drug-habit.

Ferric Chloride Reaction in Diabetes.

DR. J. F. GASKELL in a paper on this subject ("Lancet," 1910, I., 1002) says that the ferric chloride reaction in urine indicates by the colour produced the amount of diacetic acid present. The β -oxybutyric acid, which cannot be conveniently tested for, is roughly proportional to the diacetic acid present. Coma is always accompanied by a very deep coloration of the urine with ferric chloride. The appearance of the ferric chloride reaction is the signal that a benign case of diabetes has become a severe one, and that the tissue metabolism has become profoundly altered. It is therefore very important to keep a close watch on this reaction, both as to its presence or absence, and also as to the depth of colour obtained.

Inhalations in Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

DR. T. GERALD GARRY, Cairo, writes to the "British Medical Journal" regarding the efficacy of continuous inhalation in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. He states that the combination of antiseptics which he employs varies according to the nature and idiosyncrasy of each individual case, but, generally speaking, guaiacol, carbolic acid, and spirit of chloroform are the principal ingredients, oil of turpentine being added when any hæmorrhagic tendency exists. To be successful the inhalation must be continuous for not less than twenty-two hours daily, the only intervals allowed being during meals. In the first fortnight the patient should be rigorously confined to bed. Dr. Garry employs the inhalation fluid by means of a Yeo's inhaler.

Trade Report & Market Review.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are obtained for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at these prices.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., December 22.

ALTHOUGH business has now perceptibly slackened off in view of the Christmas holidays, there is a firm tone in the markets generally, and the outlook for the New Year is regarded as favourable. Price-alterations, which have naturally been few, include a further advance of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ in English tartaric acid, and $\frac{1}{2}d.$ in foreign. Copper sulphate is also firmer for next year, and benzols have advanced $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per gal. Ammonia sulphate, after being easier, closes firmer. Among drugs and allied products, fair arrivals of East Indian ipecacuanha, dragon's-blood, and rhubarb are reported. Manna continues very dear. Cod-liver oil is firmer, and American peppermint oil is dearer in the United States than on the spot. Ginger of the principal descriptions has been selling at better prices. Opium is quiet both on spot and in primary markets. Rose-petals are higher and menthol firm. Hydrastis has further advanced in the U.S.A., from whence a lower market is reported for Mexican sarsaparilla. Turpentine has had a sharp advance, 1s. 9d. in all. Shellac is lower, with a moderate demand for "futures." The subjoined table shows the principal fluctuations:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Ammonia sulphate	Benzols	Anise oil	Sarsaparilla
Hydrastis	Cod-liver oil	(star)	(Mexican)
Tartaric acid	Copper	Castor oil	Shellac
Turpentine	sulphate		
	Rose-petals		

Cablegram.

NEW YORK, December 22:—Opium is quiet and unchanged at \$4.85 per lb. for original cases. Cascara sagrada has advanced $\frac{1}{2}c.$ per lb. to 8c. Hydrastis (golden seal) is firm at \$2.50. Peppermint oil in tins shows an advancing tendency at \$2.25 per lb. Damiana-leaves are lower at 35c. Copaiba and jalap are unaltered.

London Markets.

ACID, TARTARIC, is again dearer, the English makers' price having advanced a further $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. to 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; foreign, for prompt, is $\frac{1}{4}d.$ dearer at 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}d.$ and forward delivery 1s. 1d.

ALOES.—The exports from Cape Colony during October 1910 amounted to 53,411 lb. (5357.), against 54,007 lb. (5321.) in October 1909; the ten months' exports amount to 650,362 lb. (6,6007.), against 577,780 lb. (5,3797.) in 1909.

BENZOLIN.—An arrival of eight cases (presumably Siam) has taken place from Bangkok, also 30 cases Sumatra from Singapore. A small sale of Siam is reported at a high figure.

BENZOLS have advanced about $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per gal., the quotation for 50-per-cent. in casks for prompt delivery being $8\frac{3}{4}d.$ to 9d., and 90-per-cent. $8\frac{3}{4}d.$ in London.

BUCHU.—The exports from Cape Colony during October amounted to 15,214 lb., valued at 1,5637., against 1,269 lb., valued at 577., in October 1909. The exports during the

ten months ending October were 259,147 lb., valued at 23,316l., against 236,846 lb., valued at 8,651l., during 1909.

CARAWAY-SEED is quoted 23s. 6d. per cwt. for ordinary and 24s. 6d. for fair Dutch on the spot.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—It is stated that sellers on the Pacific Coast have temporarily withdrawn, and it is difficult to get offers; spot prices are unaltered at from 38s. to 40s. New York has advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 8c.

CINCHONA.—The shipments from Java to Europe during the first half of December amounted to 344,000 Amst. lb., against 514,000 Amst. lb. at the corresponding period of 1909.

COPPER SULPHATE is dearer at 19l. 15s. per ton for Liverpool brands for December-January delivery, and 20l. 2s. 6d. to 20l. 5s. for February-March.

CORIANDER-SEED is very firm; new crop Morocco, weathered, can be bought at 17s. 6d. per cwt., and Russian at 16s., but good old crop Morocco is very scarce, and is held for 21s. per cwt.

DILL-SEED.—Business has been done at 11s. 3d. per cwt.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—The *Moyune* from Singapore has brought 16 cases.

ERGOT.—The spot market is practically cleared of sound Spanish, and to arrive it is reported that 2s. 8d. c.i.f. has been refused. Russian is offering for shipment from the interior at about 2s. 11d., but in view of the distant delivery the offer has no attraction.

GALLS.—Persian are steady with small sales of blue at from 59s. to 60s. per cwt. spot.

GINGER is firm, with Cochin tending higher. Sales of fair to good washed Cochin have been made at from 52s. 6d. to 55s. per cwt. on the spot, and for good Calicut up to 65s. is quoted. To arrive a fair business has been done, including Cochin at 47s. c.i.f. Decidedly firmer prices have also been paid for Jamaica lately.

GUM ACACIA.—Soudan is steady on spot at unaltered rates, and to arrive new crop for January-March shipment is quoted 32s. per cwt. c.i.f. Senegal is unchanged at 38s. for Bas de Fleuve and at 36s. f.o.b. Bordeaux. Persian, so-called, insoluble sorts are quiet, good offering at 23s. per cwt. spot.

IPECACUANHA.—The parcel of East Indian announced several weeks ago as being on the way has now arrived, and proves to be 52 bags.

MANNA continues very dear, agents asking 4s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive for bold-selected flake in 1-lb. tins and 3s. 4d. for 30-kilo. cases.

MENTHOL remains firm but unaltered, spot sellers of Kobayashi asking from 11s. 9d. to 12s. The *Ibis* has brought 20 cases *via* Antwerp. The position is referred to in our editorial columns.

OIL, ANISE, STAR, is easier, with spot sellers at 5s. for small quantities; to arrive 4s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted.

OIL, BERGAMOT.—The pressing of new oil is now taking its regular course, and as the fruit is now ripe, the ester content of the oil is improving. For prompt or forward shipment from 16s. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted.

OIL, CITRONELLA.—We learn that the two largest buyers of this oil in England now make their contracts on a geraniol-content basis of 58 per cent., with a sliding-scale for higher or lower content.

OIL, COD-LIVER, is tending firmer, agents for the finest brands of Norwegian oil asking from 105s. 6d. to 110s. per barrel c.i.f. terms. There is a fair inquiry, and orders for quantity at below current prices have been refused. Our Bergen correspondent writes on December 19 that the market is dull, and the previous quotation of 108s. 6d. per barrel c.i.f. Bergen for finest non-congealing Lofoten cod-liver oil is still maintained.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—About 250 cases have arrived from Australia.

OIL, LAVENDER.—Finest French is still quoted at 12s. per lb., but is expected to advance.

OIL, LEMON.—The pressing of new oil is somewhat later this year (says a Palermo report) owing to drought and the special conditions of the fruit market. This has caused a

somewhat firmer feeling at the moment owing to the fact that local requirements have been sufficient to absorb all parcels of spot oil on sale at full prices, and this in spite of the lack of demand from abroad. Further developments will now depend on the foreign demand during the first few weeks of the pressing season; in fact, forward contracts for new oil being much smaller than usual this year, the actual spot business will influence the market much more than usual when the new pressing will be in full swing. If the December-January shipments prove heavy, a firm market will be unavoidable; if, on the contrary, the demand be slack at the beginning of the season, the new pressing cannot fail to weigh on the market; from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 5d. c.i.f. and upwards is quoted for prompt shipment.

OIL, ORANGE.—The unfavourable orange crop and the small pressing (says a Sicilian advice) is telling on the position of this oil, which is very firm with an upward tendency. Higher figures than last quoted have already been paid locally to cover previous sales, and speculation is on foot in several producing districts. Consumers are sceptical, and the demand from abroad is very quiet. Sweet is quoted 5s. 11d., and bitter, 6s. per lb. c.i.f.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Advices from the U.S.A. continue to indicate a very firm market in the West, and on the spot a little is obtainable at 9s. 6d., but 9s. 9d. is more generally asked. H.G.H. is also firm at 12s. 6d. London terms. Japanese dementholised is slow at from 6s. 4d. to 6s. 5d. spot.

OIL, TURPENTINE, shows a sharp advance amounting to 1s. 9d. per cwt. on a more active demand, the spot price of American closing at 55s. per cwt.

OIL, YLANG-YLANG.—The exports from the Philippine Islands during 1909 amounted to 675 gals. (15,722l.), against 1,038 gals. (24,799l.) in 1908 and 9,012 gals. (35,269l.) in 1907. Last year 54 per cent. went to France, and 29 per cent. to the U.S.A.

OLIBANUM is in retail demand at 45s. for middling drop, and at 22s. for siftings.

OPIMUM.—Both the spot and primary markets are quiet, and practically closed, so far as important business is concerned, until the turn of the year. On the spot retail sales of good Smyrna druggists' have been made at from 13s. 9d. to 14s. per lb., Malatia at 16s., and good Tokat at 17s. 6d. per lb. The *Breconian* from Bushire has brought 49 cases of Persian to London, and there is now a moderate quantity offering, but the price asked—viz., about 15s. per lb. for 10-per-cent.—is too high to permit of business, as compared with the Turkey drug.

PEPPER.—Singapore is steady, with sellers of fair Singapore at 4d. spot, and to arrive, the sales include January-March shipment at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and March-May at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. c.i.f. d/w. White pepper is offered at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for fair Singapore, and to arrive 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. is quoted for January-March shipment.

QUININE.—At the auction held at Amsterdam on December 16, 50,000 oz. Ed. II. were offered, of which 15,000 oz. were sold at 10.20fl. per kilo., against 10.22fl. per kilo. at the previous auction. The next auction will be held on December 30, and will also consist of 50,000 kilos. The exports of "quinine, quinine salts and combinations" from Germany during the ten months ending October amounted to 155,400 kilos., against 133,200 kilos. for the corresponding period of 1909, and 110,000 kilos. in 1908.

RHUBARB.—An arrival of 113 cases has taken place *via* Marseilles.

ROSE-PETALS are dearer at 2s. 5d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive for Dutch.

RUBBER has been steady, with a fair business. Hard fine Para on the spot and near is quoted 5s. 10d. per lb.

SHELLAC is lower, fair TN orange offering on a basis of 76s. per cwt. For delivery a moderate business has been done at lower rates, including December at 77s. to 76s., to March at 81s. to 76s., and May, 83s. to 79s. per cwt.

TRAGACANTH.—With a poor assortment on offer demand is quiet. New arrivals will be available in January, when a good business is expected. In fine Bagdad sales have been made up to 15l. 15s., also in Persian fourths up to 9l. Quotations for druggists' firsts are from 15l. to 16l.,

seconds, 13l. 10s. to 15l., thirds, 11l. to 13l., and fourths, 9l. to 10l. 10s. per cwt.

VANILLA.—At auction 20 tins of Java sold at from 9s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. per lb. for common foxy and split 3 to 8 in.

The exports from Martinique during 1909 amounted to 4,589 lb. (1,536l.), against 3,802 lb. (1,543l.) in 1908 and 2,072 lb. (570l.) in 1907.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—Business has been done on the spot at 138s. for waxey, and 135s. for chalky.

Manchester Chemical-market.

December 20.

The year is closing satisfactorily, and prospects for 1911 are good, although there is little change to note in heavy chemicals for prompt delivery. Bleaching-powder continues exceedingly scarce, and orders have to be executed in rotation. There is little or no change to note in caustic soda, which remains firm; inquiry runs on delivery during 1911, and 76 to 77 per cent. for prompt and early delivery is quoted 11l. per ton; 70 to 72 per cent., 10l.; 60 to 62 per cent., 9l. For delivery over the first three months of next year, export orders are being booked at 20s. per ton less, and on home account 10s. per ton less. Soda-crystals sell fairly well at full rates, and ammonia alkali, 58 per cent., is in good inquiry at 4l. to 4l. 5s. per ton in bags on rails. There is less business passing in bichromate of soda. Borax remains steady and in good demand, and a fair business is passing in pearl and potashes. Sulphur is steady; flowers, 8l. per ton in 2-cwt. bags; roll, 6l. 7s. 6d. to 6l. 10s. in 3-cwt. barrels; rock, 5l. to 5l. 5s. per ton in 3-cwt. bags; recovered sulphur, 4l. 17s. 6d. to 5l. per ton—all on rails. Cream of tartar is firm at the advance, and acids maintain full late rates. Coal-tar products steady. Sulphate of ammonia is 12l. 5s. to 12l. 6s. 9d. per ton on rails Manchester. Creosote, benzols, and carbolic acid show little change on late rates.

Heavy Chemicals.

In the heavy-chemical market the general demand continues to decline, but not to a greater extent than is usual at this period; in fact, the general volume of business seems to be above the average, particularly on export account. The tone of values all round is on the firm side, and fluctuations are slight in moment and few in number.

BARIUM-PRODUCTS.—There is a continued firm tone in this market, and, with a good all-round demand being experienced, any material alterations in values, unless same be in an upward direction, are not likely. Main products have sold well on forward account, and since the principal raw material—viz., the mineral carbonate or witherite—is not equal to the demand, forward prospects are good. Blanc fixe, pure precipitated sulphate of barium in paste form, 6l. 10s. to 7l. per ton in usual 8 to 9 cwt. casks. Mineral sulphate of barytes varies from 35s. to 90s. per ton, according to quality, quantity, and package, and is in steady request both for prompt and forward. Chloride of barium, best ordinary refined, coarse or fine crystals, which has been a little irregular, is now firmer again at 6l. 15s. to 7l. 2s. 6d. per ton. Precipitated carbonate of barium has been in increased request, and contracts booked for next year have been heavier than usual; present figures, 6l. to 6l. 10s. per ton in bags. Hydrate of barium, purest crystals, 13l. to 14l. per ton in 6 to 7 cwt. casks; hydrate of barium, fused concentrated, 56 to 60 per cent., BaO, solid, in 6 to 7 cwt. drums, 13l. 15s. to 14l. per ton, and similar quality in crushed state and in special drums about 3 cwt. each, 30s. per ton extra; crude calcined sulphide of barium, 70 to 75 per cent. BaS, 5l. 2s. 6d. to 5l. 15s. per ton.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is slightly fluctuating. Since last writing prices have been easier, but just at the moment they are steadier again. Present nearest figures: Beckton, 25 per cent. ammonia guaranteed, 12l. 6s. 3d.; London terms, 12l. 5s.; Leith, 12l. 17s. 6d.; Hull, 12l. 12s. 6d. to 12l. 15s.; and Liverpool, 12l. 15s.

American Drug-market.

New York, December 13.

Quiet conditions prevail throughout the various departments of the New York drug-market, a general recession being noticeable incident to the approaching close of the year. Prices are for the most part steady. Hydrastis and wormseed oil are higher; cascara sagrada and peppermint oil are firm.

ALOES.—Importations of case Curaçao have been rather extensive during the interval; but, with a steady demand on the part of consumers, most of the stock has been distributed, and a firm market prevails. Single cases are obtainable in some quarters at 7½c., but for 1,000-lb. lot 7c. is an inside figure.

BROMIDES are firm at the recent advance. Makers state that they are not in a position to offer on contracts or for future delivery.

BUCHU.—Shorts are tending lower, owing to the approach

of new crop, 60c. being now a general figure, with goods to arrive offered at a considerable reduction.

CANADA BALSAM is higher at \$4.60 per gal. in barrels, as the result of scarcity on spot and continued shortage at primary sources. Oregon is unchanged at 95c.

CASCARA SAGRADA is in fairly good demand for jobbing parcels, and quotations are unaltered at 7½c. to 8½c. as to age and quantity. Stocks at primary sources are said to be low, most of the old and new bark having passed into consumers' hands, and late advices report a very firm market there, with upward tendency. (See cable.)

COPAIBA.—Demand is improving, but, with good stocks on hand, prices are steady at 38c. to 40c. for C. and S. American. Para is offered at 45c.

DAMIANA is in poor request meantime, and values are nominal at 42c., owing to expected arrivals of cheaper lots from the coast.

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA.—There has been a good demand for this herb during the interval, and, with spot supplies under close control, prices have advanced to 14c. Continued shortage is reported from primary sources.

HYDRASTIS is scarce at both primary and spot markets, and, with an active demand in progress, prices are hardening. Following sales at \$2.35, most of the holders of rich manufacturing-drug advanced quotations to \$2.50, which fancy price has been paid for moderate parcels. Country markets exhibit a rising tendency under the influences previously noted.

IPECACUANHA has advanced in this market to the comparatively high price of \$2 for Cartagena, at which business has been done. Rio is in poor demand, and prices are nominal at \$2 to \$2.25.

JALAP continues to reflect weakness under the influence of recent arrivals and plentiful supplies at initial markets. Quotations are nominal at 25c. to 32c. for 10-per-cent. drug.

OPIMUM is steady at the recent advance to \$4.85, and a fair jobbing business is passing.

PEPPERMINT OIL (AMERICAN).—Tin oil is in fairly active demand on spot, and \$2.20 to \$2.25 continues the usual range for moderate supplies. Firm markets are reported from primary sources, the stock there having been considerably reduced by distribution among dealers in secondary markets. Bottled oil is in good demand for export account.

SARSAPARILLA is in more plentiful supply and lower at 9c. for Mexican.

WORMSEED OIL continues in upward tendency, with prices firm at \$4.25 to \$4.75 as to quality.

Java Government Cinchona Plantations.

The report for the quarter ended September 1910 shows that the climatic conditions were rather moister than was desirable, the rainfall being greater than the average for the same quarter during the last five years. A good deal of damage was done at Tirtasari by a hurricane in the middle of September, over one hundred old trees being blown down. Diseases and pests again caused much trouble. "Stem-canker" attacked the "G" hybrids at Tirtasari, and it seems that this variety, which gives a high yield of quinine, has the disadvantage of being very liable to this disease, nearly all the trees showing it by the time they reach six or seven years of age, and at Poentjak-Gedeh all the "G" hybrids have had to be uprooted. Young plants at Malabar affected by *Corticium javanicum* were uprooted, packed in bags, and burnt to avoid spread of this disease; but at Kawah-Tjiwidae the application of carbolineum is being tried as a remedy. The plague of *Helopeltis* has been largely overcome, and only sporadic attacks were noticed. Snails were abundant, and the coolies were paid 1c. for every hundred they destroyed. At the date of reporting, 545,396 kilos. of *Ledgeriana* bark and 143,248 kilos. of *Succirubra* bark had been shipped or were ready for shipment. A sale of seed was held at Bandong on September 28, and good prices were realised for the "Rioeng-Goenoeng mixture"; thus *Ledgeriana* seed of this source brought 8.31fl. for thirty-seven packets of 25 grams each, and 25 grams of "hybrid seed" was sold for 126fl. Selection experiments are still in progress, and a new variety of *Cinchona robusta* has been raised at Kawah-Tjiwidae. It gives bark as rich in quinine as the hybrids (*Ledger* × *Succirubra*), and nearly free from cinchonidine. The leaves are longer and darker green than those of *C. robusta*, and the branches are few and thin. The first specimen is a well-grown tree of 32 cm. girth at 5 ft. from the ground and about 4.7 metres high, though it is only five years old.

FRENCH OLIVE OIL.—The British Acting Consul-General at Marseilles reports that the quality of this season's olive oil will certainly be poorer than that of last season's. The yield is estimated at barely one-third of that of last year. Prices are already (December 14) very high: Bari extra, 200f. per 100 kilos.; Espagno-Borjas extra, 190f.; superior Tunisian, 190f.; Algerian, 175f.

South African News.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in business in British South Africa.

Natal.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—Mr. Hulme, chemist and druggist, late Stamford Hill Road, Durban, has taken over Mr. Ernest Tyson's pharmacy at Greyville, near Durban, which is in the same district. Mr. Tyson is returning to New Zealand. Mr. Hulme will shortly close his Stamford Hill business.—Mr. H. J. Brereton, who took over Mr. T. D. Charlton's business at Pinetown, Natal, has closed down after having been open about six months.

PIETERMARITZBURG CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting was held in the Good Templars' Hall, Pietermaritzburg, on Wednesday evening, November 23, Mr. Geo. Davidson (Vice-President) in the chair. There was a good attendance. An invitation had been sent to the matron, sisters, and nurses of Grey's Hospital, of whom a fair number were present. The usual business was dispensed with owing to the attendance of so many ladies. Mr. A. Allerston, of Messrs. Stantial & Allerston, gave a most interesting lecture and demonstration on the x-rays. After the lecture Mr. Allerston allowed all present to "see through" each other, this causing great amusement. Before the meeting broke up light refreshments were served. The meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman.

Transvaal.

CHEMISTS AT CRICKET.—The Transvaal Chemists' C.C. suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the Wanderers' C.C. at Johannesburg, the victors winning by an innings and 38 runs. The Wanderers scored 309, their opponents making 49 only in the first innings, but in the "follow-on" they made 122. Mills, for the Chemists, made a brilliant 61, and Cowie proved a successful bowler, securing five of the Wanderers' wickets for 72 runs.

ALLEGED CANCER-CURE.—Johann Wilhelm Krahe was fined 20l., or one month's imprisonment with hard labour, at Johannesburg, for having performed certain acts especially appertaining to the medical profession, he not being registered as a medical practitioner. Accused, who was connected with the Magalia Remedy Co., treated a woman who was suffering from cancer, who became worse under his treatment. He charged one guinea for medicine, and in his evidence said that over one hundred cases had been cured in Johannesburg by his remedy.

EVANS'S NEW SHOWROOMS.—Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., have opened new offices and showroom at Sack's Buildings, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg. The opening, on November 23, was made the occasion of an "At Home." Mr. E. G. Nichols, South African representative, received the visitors, among whom were:

Messrs. J. H. Dinwoodie (the Government nominee to the Pharmacy Board), T. E. Jolly, Stanley Banks (Germiston), J. Christie (Fordsburg), A. W. Ashkanazy, R. McGeorge (Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society), F. Ingram, G. M. O. Beiles, J. L. Hogan (South African Railways), I. P. Jones (Bertrams), W. T. Keating, D. L. Behrmann, A. Friedmann, A. Cohen, etc.

A brief inspection of the showroom—which is a replica of the company's London showroom—was made. The room is fitted partly in oak and partly in mahogany, to illustrate two varieties of chemists' shopfittings, constructed in the company's own workshops. Apothecaries' wares of every description are shown, and photographic and optical goods are allotted special attention. Montserrat lime-juice, Evans's throat-pastilles, perfume, etc., are also given prominence. Subsequently Mr. Dinwoodie proposed the toast of "The Company," wishing success to the new enterprise. He considered it a privilege for Johannesburg chemists to have the benefits accruing from this permanent showroom, which was the first of its kind to be established in South Africa, and he congratulated the company on its initiative in taking this step. Mr. David Behrmann seconded; and Mr. E. G.

Nichols, in returning thanks, said that South Africa was now entering upon a new era in its history, and this promised a somewhat improved condition of things; confidence in the country was returning, and he wished the firm's clients in South Africa every prosperity in the future. The function closed amid general congratulations from the chemists assembled.

The Union.

TRADE INCREASE.—During the ten months ending October 1910 the imports of drugs, chemicals, and apothecaries' wares into the Union amounted in value to 670,620l., against 598,963l. for the corresponding period of 1909. The largest item imported was sodium cyanide, 9,603,742 lb., valued at 309,054l. Not included in the above is glycerin for manufactures—11,129,812 lb., valued at 328,337l. (1909, 10,093,647 lb., valued at 224,135l.).

Chemists' Windows.

Photographs of window-displays sent to the Editor for reproduction in this section should be accompanied by notes on how the windows were dressed, and, where possible, the results.



A Christmas Show.

MR. A. H. CARTWRIGHT sends us the above photograph of his Christmas window at 104 Snargate Street, Dover. He writes: "Up to the present it has proved a good seller both of the Christmas goods and of our speciality cough-cure, 'Curakof,' and has quite repaid the little extra care in the arrangement thereof. The greater portion of the Christmas goods are cheap lines, from 6d. to 2s. 6d., and comprise ls. safety-razors, manicure-cases, and a heap of sundries suitable for gifts. The photograph scarcely does justice to the bright appearance of the show. The window-bordering was obtained from Dudley's, of Holloway, and is a marvel for the money charged (5s.)."

Almanacks and Diaries.

THE neat and bright calendar issued by Mr. T. J. Montgomery, 76 Dame Street, Dublin, measures 4½ in. x 4 in. The monthly cards are printed in red and black, while the emerald-green leatherette holder is lettered in gold. The calendar is of the easel type, but it has a hanging loop also.

MR. G. B. WRIGHT, chemist-optician, 16 Albert Street, Hebden Bridge, provides his customers with a calendar with monthly tear-off leaves (10 in. x 6 in.), in white, dark blue, and gold. The giver's name and address occupy the greater part of the space not taken up by the calendar itself, but there is at the head of each tear-off a short note of various requisites or proprietary preparations supplied by Mr. Wright.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they are not recorded. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects pertaining to pharmacy and its allied trades are replied to in these columns, if they are of general interest. Letters submitted to the Editor for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in the 'C. & D.' does not imply our agreement with the opinions of the writers.

Sherlock Holmes Toxicology.

SIR,—Presumably you have seen the latest Sherlock Holmes Christmas number? One woman is killed and a couple of men driven mad by some substance burned in the fire—described as "Radix Diaboli Pedio," devil's-foot root—from Africa, of course. Query (as the immortal Berkeley would say) whether there be any such substance which when fumigated can produce death? Obviously the gas now supplied as for burning would kill anyone pleasantly in half an hour. But of roots? The whole series, stramonium, datura, belladonna, hyoscyamus, which lend potency to asthma-powders, have toxic effects when burnt. As regards mania, a patient of mine, who had used a large belladonna-plaster, which brought on poisoning, was about to be sent to an asylum by her mistress, in such a delirium was she, and her tongue got so swollen she could not speak.

Yours truly,
Dublin, December 19.

J. C. MCWALTER.

How to Congratulate Mr. Glyn-Jones.

SIR,—Readers of all shades of politics are elated at the return of Mr. Glyn-Jones to Parliament. To those readers, however, if there be any, who are inclined to remain in the background on account of political opinion, I would address a few words. A man, to have any chance of becoming a member of Parliament, must definitely take up some side. The point, however, for all of us to remember is that Mr. Glyn-Jones will be the retail chemists' representative, and the dissenters should therefore dissociate politics altogether. Let them recollect what Mr. Jones has done for the trade in the past, and who can tell what opportunities may crop up for his energies in his new sphere in the future? But the purport of my letter is to suggest a practical form of congratulation to Mr. Jones. There are hundreds of retailers as yet not members of the two Associations founded by and dear to the heart of the hero of the hour—the P.A.T.A. and C.D.A. Let all such rally at once. The subscriptions are very small, but the benefits derivable are very large.

December 14.

Yours, etc.,

A. L. (136/3.)

Medical and Counter Prescribing.

SIR,—The following cases have all come within my personal knowledge during the past few years.

Yours truly,

GENUINE. (137/36.)

1. A modern medical man in a good practice wanted to stop hemorrhage of the bladder with adrenalin, and called on a chemist for information. He was told strength, dose, and about the sterilising of all instruments. The doctor said he had just sterilised the catheter, and "to show it" he blew through it with his mouth. (Did he comprehend the meaning of sterilising?) Subsequently he confessed he was not up to modern methods of treatment, but was told it had been known for quite ten years. The chemist sterilised the solution and bottle for him.

2. Doctors have at times called and asked a chemist what he usually gives for a bad cough, and then have told him: "Put up a bottle, please, that I may give it to a patient."

3. A chemist was being consulted by a customer, and a doctor entering shop, and knowing what was wanted, quietly suggested a suitable remedy.

4. A doctor has the reputation of treating nearly all his sore-throat troubles as diphtheritic; other doctors declare he cannot be the only one to have so many cases.

5. Doctors, on giving gas for a dentist, have not known how to place the face-piece, and have asked when the patient has had enough.

6. A doctor called on a chemist and asked him for information about toxic dose of a poison and the best antidotes, as he had to give evidence as a doctor, and would be drawing his fee.

7. Doctors often keep to one range of drugs, and do not use others, and know nothing about them.

8. Doctors guess quantities in dispensing. Chemists verify these by observations.

Subscribers' Symposium.

(Information Solicited or Supplied.)

What are These?

We were asked to mix a powder for a cow-drink to-day containing, among other ingredients, 4 oz. of Poole and 1 oz. of Hadder. What do you think was intended?—*Utopia*. (134/11.)

White-lead on Window-panes.

Re answer to "J. W. M." (113/46), *C. & D.*, December 10, the best way to remove white-lead from a plate-glass window is to rub the parts over with a fairly new penny-piece, wetting occasionally with the saliva or a piece of damp cotton-wool.—*J. Cummings* (Alloa).

"Smart Work."

Messrs. W. E. Giles & Son, Newport-on-Usk, who took prizes for their windows in a local competition (see English and Welsh News section), write: "May we compliment the *C. & D.* on their smart work in reporting on this matter last week, as the judges' decision was not opened in Newport until Thursday? We also add thanks to window-dressing and ticket-writing notes in *C. & D.*"

Is Olive Oil Soluble in Acetone?

I discovered the following rather singular phenomenon by accident a few days ago, and think it may be of interest to your readers. Into a dry phial put one part of olive oil and two parts of acetone. Two layers are formed. On shaking, an emulsion is produced; but on violently shaking for a minute or two the oil dissolves, and a perfectly clear solution is formed. On standing, this slowly changes into an emulsion again, and finally separates into two layers.—*H. C. Willson* (Wells).

Minor Prescriptions.

With reference to the prescription recently handed to your correspondent "Bloomsbury," I should most decidedly say the dose of strychnine required in each pill was $\frac{1}{16}$ grain. My experience of the medical fraternity of to-day is that they prefer the small-dose system. Again, the amount of quinine ought to have helped the candidate to some extent. Six grains of quinine per day is quite an ordinary dose, while 12 grains would probably produce deafness, or at least a horrible buzzing in the ears, very quickly. Doctors out here very seldom prescribe more than 6 grains of quinine per day except in abnormal cases; then it is 5 grains twice a day. Had the prescription been handed to me, these are the lines I should have gone upon.—*W. R. Bone*.

[This opinion is specially interesting as coming from the confines of the Empire—Quetta, Baluchistan.—*EDITOR C. & D.*]

Appreciations.

The *Diary* is splendid. My sincere congratulations. It seems to get more interesting and useful year by year.—(138/53.)

I thank you very much for the *Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*. I have just received it. I admire the commercial development of the pharmaceutical branch in England.—*W. P. de Vries* (Bolsward).

May I once more express my keen appreciation of your valuable journal? I consider it indispensable to anyone in the drug-trade, and especially so in a country district like this, where one is frequently called upon to act as prescriber, dispenser, dentist, and vet., all rolled into one. Wishing you the compliments of the season.—*J. T. Bayliff* (Kirkby Lonsdale).

I have just received my *C. & D. Diary* for 1911, and, after a hasty glance through, have come to the conclusion that it equals, if not excels, any of its predecessors. The marvel to me is how year after year you are able to impart such freshness and variety without repetition. It is an excellent idea having the days of the week in their Latin designations, but why not the astronomical signs given by Sir James Sawyer in your issue of March 19, 1910.—*W. Bousfield*.

Your *C. & D.* is of great value to me, and the proof of one fact of its help this year in a case of ringworm proves it. A good customer had a child with ringworm badly; after a week's treatment, thinking it too bad for me to treat, called in their medical man. After four months of his treatment they went to a specialist (fee, 2l. 2s.). After two months the child was still uncured; then they came to me to know if I would be good enough to take the case on. I did so, and in three weeks the child was quite well. Another case of the same cured by two 1s. boxes of ointment, and this after four months' medical treatment, and yet chemists are not, by some, deemed fit to prescribe.—(81/16.)

I thank you for not discontinuing sending me your valuable paper, although my subscription was overdue. The *C. & D.* keeps us country folks in touch with the world, and you can fancy what that means to a man sixteen miles from a railway station. It is a well-known fact in this part that I am up to date, and I have only to thank the *C. & D.* for it, for we only see a genuine drug-traveller here once in six months. Still, we are in line with large towns. My present window-shows are Oxo and Danyasz Virus for rats, etc. I sent for it after seeing the advertisement in the *C. & D.* I sold twelve tubes the first week. I would never have heard of the preparation if I had not been a subscriber to the *C. & D.* Wishing you a Happy and Prosperous New Year, and many of them.—(79/32.)

Dispensing Notes.

Most dispensing problems are dealt with in "The Art of Dispensing," but we are always pleased to get fresh ones for solution, and to receive the opinions of readers on the points discussed.

A Quinine-and-Strychnine Mixture.

Epsilon (125/42) writes that he dispensed the following mixture:

Quininae hydrochloridi	...	...	gr. v.
Liquor strychninae	...	...	m. v.
Ammon. bromidi	...	...	gr. x.
Ext. digitalis liq. (P., D. & Co.)	...	...	m. j.
Tinct. aurantii	...	...	m. x.
Aquam ad	...	...	3j.

Mitte 3viij.

He found that the mixture crystallised all over the bottle, throwing out the digitalis, etc., and a deposit. Further, his customer has since had it made up in the City, and was informed that there was no deposit or any crystals on the sides of the bottle. [We find that it is exactly as "*Epsilon*" states; after twenty-four hours, or sometimes a little longer, there is a deposit of crystals on the sides of the bottle, and what he calls a throwing-out of the digitalis also appears to take place. These crystals, we find, contain no strychnine, but are simply a salt of quinine, probably either hydrobromide or hydrochloride, or a mixture of both. We have a difficulty in understanding why the crystallisation should take place, seeing the solutions are fairly dilute; but we propose to look further into the matter, with a view to elucidating the cause of the trouble. We may say that the addition of 5 minims of dilute hydrobromic acid to the ounce gives a perfectly clear mixture; but it is doubtful whether this is allowable.]

Legal Queries.

Consult the Legal Advice Section of "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1911, p. 435, before writing about your difficulty.

H. E. (139/29).—We deal fully with the Wincarnis case in the editorial columns.

L. S. W. (134/5).—We must have before us the actual text of the agreement before we can attempt to interpret it.

H. J. S. (135/25).—You are misinformed regarding the Indecent Advertisements Act. The law on the subject is summarised on p. 459 of the *C. & D. Diary*, 1911. The Bill introduced into Parliament last Session did not pass.

A. W. P. (130/34).—Universal Embrocation label is liable to medicine-stamp duty on account of the recommendations in the directions for rheumatism, lumbago, strains, and other ailments.

J. D. C. (151/32).—Limitation or prohibition of boric acid in milk is not specifically laid down by law in this country. Certain recommendations were made in 1901, but boric acid in milk was not mentioned. See *C. & D. Diary*, 1911, p. 458.

Branch Shop (138/25).—If you read our article on "Pharmacy and Poisons Acts" in the *C. & D. Diary* for 1911, especially the note on pp. 437-438 on branch shops, you will get most of the information you require regarding the conducting of branches by means of unqualified persons.

Paddock (139/23).—The Apothecaries Act applies to drug-store keepers, just as it applies to registered chemists. Any person not being a licensed apothecary who diagnoses a disease in a human being and prescribes and supplies a medicinal remedy is liable to prosecution under the Act.

Calabash (138/70).—From the circumstances related by you, it seems that the assistant entered into your employment on condition that he and you would give a month's notice. He is entitled to payment for the last week, and you are entitled to recover from him any extra outlays which have been incurred through his leaving without notice. Ascertain what that amount is and inform him, so that you may, if he agrees, make it *per contra*.

Edina (125/35).—Any words used on a medicinal preparation which imply or claim an exclusive right or title to "the mixing, compounding, preparing, or vending" of the same exclude it from the "known, admitted, and approved remedies" exemption. Thus the appropriation of a special name, such as "Dreadnought Cough-balsam," makes it a proprietary article, and even although the formula from which it is prepared is published in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" or in any other book, that publication does not relieve the preparation from liability to duty.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

As we do not in this section repeat information given during the past twelve months, inquirers should refer to the copies mentioned. Back numbers for the past five years can generally be obtained from our office at the published prices.

Prunus (10/12).—Your answer is approximately right.

M. W. (122/63).—The following mixtures would be suitable for use in THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS according to the recommendations of Dr. T. Gerald Garry, of Cairo. We observe that in the "British Medical Journal" of October 8, p. 1096, Dr. Garry states that the combination of antiseptics used varied according to the nature and idiosyncrasy of each individual case; but, generally speaking, guaiacol, carbolic acid, and spirit of chloroform formed the principal ingredients, oil of turpentine being added when any hæmorrhagic tendency existed:

Guaiacol	...	3j.	Creosoti	...	3ij.
Carbolic acid	...	3ij.	Carbolic acid	...	3ij.
Spirit of chloroform	...	5j.—M.	Tincture of iodine	...	3ss.—M.

Lact (67/12).—LIQ. CALCII LACTATIS.—We do not know of a lactate-of-calcium solution containing 40 grains to the ounce. Perhaps some of our subscribers will give us their experience.

J. E. H. (138/24).—The quantities of the ingredients for the CHEMICAL BAROMETER are:

Camphor	...	...	2 drachms
Potassium nitrate	...	...	½ drachm
Ammonium chloride	...	...	½ drachm
Absolute alcohol	...	...	2 oz.
Water	...	...	2 oz.

Methylated spirit will not serve the purpose, as it contains paraffin oil, which obscures the reading. It can also be made with rectified spirit, using ½ oz. each of camphor, potassium nitrate, and ammonium chloride, 1 oz. of rectified spirit, and 2 oz. of distilled water.

H. H. (139/48).—You will find full information regarding the medical curriculum in our Educational Number, August 14.

H. B. (132/44).—DULL STRAW-HAT VARNISH.—See *C. & D.*, September 24, p. 497.

Polish (132/39).—FURNITURE-POLISH.—The best perfume employed to cover the odour of the liquid furniture-polish is either lemon oil or terpineol; but cheaper scents, such as thyme oil, verbena oil, or citronella oil, may equally suit your purpose.

R. & S. (127/11).—HORTICULTURAL EMULSION.—The force-pump is generally used in preparing emulsions of carbolic acid for horticultural use. The formula in the 1910 *Diary* deals exhaustively with these preparations.

H. H. & Co. (133/12).—WATERPROOFING CLOTH.—See *C. & D.*, March 19, p. 456.

J. H. S. (124/60).—PEWTER IS CLEANED by rubbing with rottenstone and oil or any of the usual metal-polishes. When very dirty from neglect it may be necessary to employ more severe methods, such as sand and hydrochloric acid, followed by fine polishing.

Doubtful (124/34).—ACETOMORPHINE is probably intended for diacetyl morphine, of which heroine is a commercial variety.

Rhei (72/28).—(1) The corn-paint should be thinned by using sufficient spirit and ether, mixed in the proportions used in preparing collodion. (2) LIQUID THEATRICAL WHITE.—A non-greasy preparation is indicated, such as the following:

1. Zinc oxide	...	...	1 oz.
Glycerin	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Rectified spirit	...	...	3 oz.
Rose-water	...	...	8 oz.

Rub the zinc oxide with the rose-water and strain through muslin before adding the glycerin and spirit.

2. Bismuth subcarbonate	...	...	6 oz.
Hydrochloric acid	...	sufficient to dissolve	
Prepared chalk	...	...	34 oz.
Rectified spirit	...	...	16 oz.
Otto of rose	...	...	20 drops
Water	...	...	a sufficiency

Dissolve the bismuth salt in the hydrochloric acid, pour into a large bulk of water, and wash the precipitate by decantation and filtration for several days until all trace of acid is removed. Press the precipitate through bolting silk and mix with the chalk. Next add the spirit in which the perfume has been dissolved, and finally add water to make the bulk up to 10 pints. When filling into bottles the bulk must be kept well stirred.

G. H. G. (125/18).—NIGGER-BLACK is made according to the following recipe. The softer variety contains a larger percentage of oil.

Drop black	...	...	3ij.
Almond oil	...	...	3ij.
Coconut oil	...	...	3vj.
Oil of lemon	...	...	mj.
Oil of neroli	...	...	mj.

Mix.

P. W. (129/52).—POWDER FOR VAGINAL DOUCHE.—This appears to be chinisol. You omitted to inform us of the strength of the solution that is employed.

P. B. (129/25).—CREAM-POWDER used as a substitute for cream of tartar is understood to be mainly calcium-acid phosphate, starch being also present as a diluent.

R. E. H. (69/39).—We do not think an analysis of the nerve-nutrient tablets has been published.

P. G. (124/25).—We cannot trace the formula to which you refer, but there are several similar preparations in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

B. C. & Co. (125/13).—We gave the titles of several books on paint-mixing in the *C. & D.* Summer Number, p. 212: will you refer to that and let us know if those books meet your requirements?

S. M. L. (124/8) is asked for "albumen-powders for an infant." Can any reader suggest what is intended?

S. F. B. (138/28).—SILK IS DYED BLACK as follows:

Mordant with basic ferric sulphate, dye blue in a bath of potassium ferrocyanide slightly acidified with hydrochloric acid, steep in a strong hot decoction of catechu containing stannous chloride, transfer to a second bath containing only catechu, then mordant with pyrolignite of iron and dye in bath containing logwood liquor and soap.

The operation cannot be economically performed on a small scale.

J. A. B. (121/29).—PERFUMERY-MANUFACTURE.—The information asked for in your letter is given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," a section being devoted to the manufacture of perfumes. We gather from your inquiries that you are not acquainted with that work. The bibliography in the 1906 *Diary* mentions other books on perfumery.

F. C. (129/71).—PREVENTING GLASS FROM STEAMING.—The pastes employed to prevent motor-car screens and spectacle-lenses from steaming are preparations of soft or hard soap, usually soft soap with an excess of glycerin.

G. M. (Johannesburg) (129/38).—DEPILATORIES.—The use of depilatories as a substitute for shaving in men cannot be safely recommended. The action of the preparations on the skin is somewhat severe, and would probably result in dermatitis if used daily.

C. S. S. M. (123/2).—(1) BORAX AND CAMPHOR HAIR-WASH.—The following formula yields a nice preparation, to which a little eucalyptus oil can be added if desired:

Glycerin of borax	...	...	3j.
Spirit of camphor	...	...	3ij.
Spirit of rosemary	...	...	3j.
Aromatic spirit of ammonia	...	...	3iij.
Distilled water to	...	...	3viij.

Mix the spirits and add to the glycerin and water. Filter through a wetted filter-paper sprinkled with carbonate of magnesium.

(2) A good formula for SHAMPOO-POWDER (containing soap and sodium carbonate) was given in the *C. & D.*, March 12, p. 424.

W. E. B. (138/32).—ENGRAVINGS ARE CLEANED by placing them in large dishes, such as are employed in photography, and spraying with warm water and soapsuds. This removes adhering dirt, the spray acting quicker than if the prints are merely soaked in the detergents. Finally, cover the engraving with peroxide of hydrogen made slightly alkaline, and then wash with pure water and allow the print to dry slowly.

J. G. (126/31).—MAGNESIUM-CITRATE SOLUTION is official in several Pharmacopœias, but the following from the United States Pharmacopeia is probably the one your customer has been accustomed to:

Magnesium carbonate	...	...	320 gr.
Citric acid	...	...	508 gr.
Syrup of citric acid	...	...	2 oz.
Potassium bicarbonate	...	...	38 gr.
Distilled water to make	...	...	12 oz.

Dissolve the acid in 4 oz. of the water, add the magnesium carbonate, stir until dissolved, filter into a 12-oz. soda-water bottle containing the syrup, then add water to nearly fill the bottle, drop in the potassium bicarbonate, at once cork the bottle and secure by wiring. Gently shake to dissolve the potassium bicarbonate.

The *syrup of citric acid* is prepared by dissolving 72 gr. of citric acid in 75 minims of water, mixing with 8 oz. of syrup, 75 minims of tincture of fresh lemon-peel, and sufficient syrup to make 16 oz.

Kino (112/26).—COUGH-POWDER for horses.—As a result of our examination of your sample, we suggest the following recipe as yielding a similar product:

Pulv. camphoræ	...	...	3iij.
Iodi	...	...	3j.
Pulv. belladonnæ	...	...	3vj.
Pulv. anisi	...	...	3ij.

Mix, and divide into six powders.

Dose: One powder twice a day in a little milk.

Majority (137/18).—DOG-POWDER for ptomaine-poisoning.—The active ingredients in this are sulphur and charcoal; there are also flavouring-materials present. As you do not give any details as to dose, etc., we are unable to assist you in devising a formula.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprints from "The Chemist and Druggist," December 15, 1860.

The French Treaty.

The concluding convention, signed between her Majesty the Queen and the Emperor of the French, November 23, supplementary to the Treaty of Commerce between this country and France of January 23, has now been published, and it has appended to it that portion of the new tariff in which our readers are most interested. This will be found in the annexed, in which are detailed the duties to be charged after October 1 in next year, when the new duties on the articles enumerated will come into operation, those to be charged in 1864 and the duties that were previously levied upon the same articles. . . . We know of no branch of British industry which has received larger concessions than that of the manufacturing chemist of this country. It remains to be seen, however, how far the producer of any drug that would be gladly purchased by the mass of the French people, if procurable in portable quantities and properly labelled, will be able, under the new Treaty, to secure all the benefit from the tariff that it may at first sight be supposed to yield. There will be no difficulty when the tariff comes into operation in sending drugs in the bulk into France; but there is reason to fear that to send them in bottles or packages of convenient size, labelled according to their nature, with a dose described—which would immensely increase the sale—would only be to get the articles stopped at the Custom House.

DISPENSING BOTTLES & PHIALS

I. ISAACS & CO.'S REDUCED PRICES

106 MIDLAND ROAD, ST. PANCRAS, LONDON, N.W.

The New Shape, Oval Fronted Bottles, 6 ounce size, 8 6 per gross
A Sample Free on Application.

FIRST QUALITY.

3 & 4 6 & 8 12 16 ounce. } Round edges, plain or
9/- 10/- 15/- 20/- per gross } graduated, quinine tinted.

SECOND QUALITY.

3 & 4 6 & 8 12 16 ounce. } Round edges, plain or
7/6 8/6 12/- 18/- per gross } graduated, clear blue tinted.

PANEL BOTTLES (New Series), Green or Blue Glass.

Good Quality.

1 2 2½ 4 6 8 10 ounce. } In ordering please say if
7/- 7/6 8/- 9/- 9/6 12/- per gross } green or blue is required

WHITE PHIALS—GOOD QUALITY.

3/6 1 1½ 2 ounce. } Plain or teaspoons.
4/- 4/6 5/6 per gross }

Six gross and upwards, assorted or otherwise, sent carriage paid to any address in the United Kingdom. Smaller quantities not carriage paid.

Established 120 years. Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MACADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, Bank Chambers, Blackheath, S.E. Telephone 61 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—185 Allen & Hanbury "B" Preference, 23s. 7½d.; 300 Bovril Ordinary, 21s., 250 £1 Deferred, 6s. 1½d.; 30 Castner-Kellner Alkali, 61s. 3d.; 745 A. J. White £1 fully-paid Ordinary, 3s.; 110 Wright, Layman & Umney Preference, 20s. 6d.; 200 Parke's Drug Preference, 8s. 4½d.

WANTED (subject).—50 Evans Lescher Preference, 101s. 3d.; 100 Camwall Ordinary, 3d., 100 Preference, 3s. 6d. x.d.; 150 Idris "A" Preference, 3s. 1½d., £500 Debentures, £59 7s. 6d. each; 200 G. B. Kent Preference, 16s. 7½d.; 100 J. Knight Ordinary, 23s. 1½d.; 200 Meggeson Ordinary, 17s. 9d.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London County and Westminster. Established 1898.

CHEMISTS NOTE THIS.—For second-hand Shopfittings at rock-bottom prices we cannot be beaten; we hold a very large stock of Drug-drawers, Counters, Dispensing-screens, Show-cases of every kind ready for immediate delivery. Chemists wishing to open before Christmas can do so by sending for **PHILIP JOSEPH & SONS**, The Complete Shopfitters, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

A.B.C. System of Accounts for Chemists; knowledge of Book-keeping unnecessary; works out gross and net profits, balance-sheet, and income-tax statement with guaranteed certainty; Eighth Edition; does full and unflinching justice to the man and his business. Particulars and testimonials free, McQueen & Co., Moat Road, E., Leicester.

CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—Drug-fittings, Dispensing-screens, Glass Show-cases, Wall-cases, Perfume-cases, Counters, Drawers, Window-enclosures, Glass Shelves, etc., All Shopfittings, second-hand, of every description at lowest prices; send for estimate; save time and money; I am certain you can't do better. George Cook, the Working Shopfitter, 8a Cross Street, Islington, London.

£21 will buy the whole of the Fittings of a small Pharmacy, consisting of 9-ft. Drug Fitting (mahogany Drawers, Glass Labels and Knobs), mahogany-top Counter, Dispensing-screen, Wall-case, Perfume Case and Desk; all in excellent condition. Call and inspect, **RUDDUCK & CO.**, 262 Old Street, E.C.

CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—SECOND-HAND HIGH-CLASS BAR-GAINS TO CLEAR.—Complete set Drug-fittings, mahogany, plate-glass Wall-cases; glass-fronted Counter, Window-enclosure, Mirror doors, and plate-glass Shelves and Swan-neck Carboys; cheapest house in the trade for Alterations, Window-enclosures, Glass Facias, Stall-plates. Estimates free. H. Mills, the Chemist's Complete Shop-fitter, Shop-front Builder, Direct Designer and Manufacturer, Steam Works, 163-5 Old Street. Phone 550 London Wall.

CHEMIST required who is willing to supply his own Preparations to a Toilet Specialist on reasonable terms. Address, Sibley (83/20), Office of this Paper.

THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON AND A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR TO ALL PHARMACISTS

Looking back, have you found the sales of your most profitable line—Specialties—increasing or decreasing? Pharmacists who are on my books are continually reporting an increase in sales of Specialties, and increased profit all round. See last week's adv. in this paper. Booklet, "How to increase your Business" explaining my system, sent post free to Pharmacists. Only one Pharmacist in a town supplied with ideas, etc., clashing impossible.

BILLYARD ALLISON, Pharmacist & Business Specialist, RETFORD.

EXCHANGE COLUMN

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"PHARM. JOURNALS" and "Chemist and Druggist," "Year-books of Pharmacy," bound, etc.; list for stamped envelope; no reasonable offer refused. Cox, Chemist, Harleiden, N.W.

DENTAL.

FOR sale, dental-forceps, upper molars (right and left), lower molars, 12 scalars, drills, and stoppers (Maw's); £1. Mason, Titchfield, Hants.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

OFFERS wanted for 12 Winchester's aquos. tincture opii. PORTER, Coalville.

FIVE 5-cwt. casks powdered English tartaric acid, 1s. per lb., carriage paid: will sell one or more casks; what offers for 1 lb. terpenole oil of limes, 7 lb. essential oil of orange, bitter? 88/39, Office of this Paper.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

OFFERS wanted 6 doz. 13½d. Daisy powders. PORTER, Coalville.

SHARES.

SHARES for sale. See above.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CINEMATOGRAPH and lantern, Butcher's Empire; cost £28; price £10. GLOVER, Chemist, St. Helens.

TWO carboys, Evans' list, fig. 3, 2 galls., 37 in.; 25s. each or nearest offer. JOHNSTON & ADAMS, Dundee.

STOCKTAKING.—Oval red rubber bed-pan, soiled; double inguinal rubber truss, 22, new; female urinal, Maw's pattern, 1089, new, all rubber; perfect. RAYNER, Chemist, Streatham.

WANTED.

OLD artificial teeth bought; cash return post. BROOKE, 6 New Road, Spalding.

WEDGE-SHAPE pessary mould for 24; good condition; cheap. GRAHAM, 372 Harrow Road, W.

"PHARMACEUTICAL Formulas," C. & D. 1898 edition. State price required, Z. CROSSLEY, 57 Coleman Street, London.

OPTICAL books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

PLATINUM, any form; utmost value remitted. ROWSELL, 11 Crebore Street, Dulwich, Platinum Refiner. Established 1886. Reference, London and South Western Bank, East Dulwich Branch.

We make Window Tickets

of every description for Chemists. Next time you have a line you specially want to boom, why not have a smart catchy ticket made for it, explaining fully all about its merits? It will easily help you to treble its sale. Give us particulars of your requirements and we will give you a price.

DUDLEY & CO., Window Ticket Experts, HOLLOWAY, LONDON.

New York Chemists' Club.

NEXT March the New York Chemists' Club is to be removed to 50-54 East Forty-First Street, New York City, where a ten-storey building has been erected by the Chemists' Building Co., as shown in the accompanying illustration. A full description of the new building is given in the "Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter," which states that the lower half of the building is leased to the Chemists' Club, and contains all the appurtenances of a social club, together with a large auditorium for scientific meetings and ample space for a complete chemical library and museum. Five upper storeys have been specially constructed for laboratory purposes, the intention being to let them to research chemists, but not for manufacturing purposes. It is intended to charge low rentals and in many ways facilitate the prosecution of scientific and industrial research. In short, the Club is to be a meeting-place for out-of-town chemists and manufacturers. The value of the neighbourhood for such purposes has been further indicated by the erection of a large physicians' and dentists' building alongside. The Chemists' Club is not to be confounded with the New York Drug Club in William Street, which is the resort of the drug-men of the City.



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"C. & D. Diary, 1911."

EACH copy of the *Diary* contains a coupon entitling the subscriber (or any member of his family or staff) to participate in competitions for ten guineas in prizes. One of these competitions is to form a readable sentence from words occurring in the *Diary* advertisements. The following are some of the sentences which have been received. We shall print more week by week as space permits, and award prizes early in the New Year:

Write to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and they will send you what you wish to know.—*Jan van Eden* (Haarlem).

The medical men of to-day are the best authorities in drugs and various galenicals available.—*H. Hudson* (Whitby).

Efficiency and success in our profession can only be obtained by continuous study and personal attention.—*Wm. T. Hopps* (Birmingham).

There is no better way to make customers study the advertisements than this competition.—*F. Mentzel* (Leverkusen).

The *Diary* will answer all my business inquiries during the year and help to increase profits.—*J. Brown* (Holloway).

A copy of this useful business help will be sent post free on receipt of card.—*Robt. John Watson* (Caistor).

[This is the sentence on p. 59 re "Smart Hints," but the words are selected from fourteen pages.]

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the active principle of the drug-trade.—*Leo J. Carroll* (Uttoxeter).

With a combination of business capacity and scientific knowledge, the pharmacist makes for success and reputation.—*H. T. Couch* (113 Brixton Road, S.W.).

The *Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* contains important business advertisements. A copy should be obtained at once.—*C. W. Cousins* (7 Mincing Lane, E.C.).

Smart hints are like THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST—always highly esteemed.—*J. R. Massey* (Bolton).

Chemists have the confidence of the public, and will not submit to unreasonable treatment by physicians.—*Samuel Dale* (Londonderry).

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the best of all books and the most profitable of them.—*S. A. Webster* (Selby, Yorks).

The chemist's and druggist's is not complete without a list of the largest wholesale manufacturing companies.—*(Miss) J. Tomkinson* (Northwich).

Prescription Problem.

THE prescription given as a reading exercise in the *C. & D.*, November 26, p. 806, has proved one of the most difficult of the series. No competitor has given the correct transcription, although two have given the exact reading of the mixture which forms the second item in the prescription. The first dispenser of the script was obliged to consult the prescriber, and this is what was intended:

Pil C o Carb viij
b die p o
Bis Carb 5j
Sod Sal 5j
Liq Chlor Co 5j
Spr Ammon Co 5j
Aq ad 5vj

5ss t.d.s. ex'aq.

The greater number of the postcards received rendered the pill as "Pil Clark," and the liq. chlor. co. (tr. chloroform. co. P.B. 1885) was in many cases transcribed as liq. calumbæ or tr. calumbæ, and occasionally as syr. aurant. The pill which the prescriber intended is a calomel pill containing carbolic acid. The two competitors who gave the correct transcription of the mixture are Mr. E. B. Henderson, c/o Mr. F. Bird, Swanswell Street, Coventry, and Mr. J. W. Taylor, c/o Mr. W. D. Hamilton, Helensburgh, N.B. To these we are sending copies of "The Chemist's Medical Dictionary."

Post-card solutions to the following problem should be posted before the end of the year, and prizes will be awarded to the competitors at the discretion of the Editor.

R
munkhol for Xij
Campher for 4
Ole Eucalypt.
Ole gineka ac mij
Ole Cinnamon m w
Ole Alderson ad 3j
Musc per 3j

Coming Events.

This Section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events which are sent to the Editor by Wedne-day of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Thursday, December 29.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 3 p.m. Professor Silvanus P. Thompson on "Sound: Musical and Non-Musical." (First lecture; others will be held on December 31, January 3, 5, 7, and 10.)

THE CHEMISTS' ANNUAL BALL (FORTY-FIFTH) will be held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, London, W., on January 18. Tickets (lady's, 12s. 6d.; gentleman's, 17s. 6d., including supper and wine) from Mr. Alan Francis, 22 to 30 Graham Street, City Road, London, N.

DINNER TO MR. GLYN-JONES, M.P.—The friends in pharmacy and the drug-trade of Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., have invited him to dinner at the Trocadero Restaurant on Thursday evening, January 26, 1911, at 7 for 7.30. Tickets (6s. each, without wine) can be obtained from Mr. John C. Umney, F.C.S., 48 Southwark Street, London, S.E.